FBIS DAILY REPORT

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GDR, USSR, CSSR, POLISH MILITARY EXERCISE ENDS

AU252024 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24 Mar 83 p 2

[ADN report: "Brothers in Arms of Four Armies in Action"]

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- Fighter aircraft and air defense forces of the National People's Army, the Soviet Army, the Czechoslovak People's Army, and the Polish Army scored good results at a joint combat training which was concluded on Wednesday.

Pilots of the Vladimir Komarov fighter squadron and of a guards squadron of the Soviet Army displayed their mastery in intercepting supersonic fighter planes. Pilots, mechanics, technicians, and engineers of the National People's Army had cordial meetings with the comrades in arms after the combat training. In the first training year the Vladimir Komarov troop unit fulfilled the combat training plan with good and very good results.

CEMA SESSION APPROVES NEW COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS

AU241420 Sofia BTA in English 1338 GMT 24 Mar 83

[Text] Plovdiv, March 24 /BTA/ -- The 10th session of the heads of the cooperating research organizations in the sphere of communications of the CMEA member-states ended here today. Delegations from Bulgaria, Vietnam, the German Democratic Republic, Cuba, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, Hungary and Czechoslovakia took part in the session, as well as experts of the Secretariat of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. Discussed was the report on last year's work. A plan for techno-scientific cooperation was approved. The plan provides for themes on the development of promising installations for the electric and postal communications, as well as on the questions of standardization. Outlined were those developments of the multilateral cooperation which will be worked out on contractual basis and with a coordination plan for work with industry. These are qualitatively new moments in the cooperation within the branch, which will lead to the introduction of new and modern communication means in production and exploitation.

At the four-day session in Plovdiv a programme for experimental exploitation of an optical communications line with 34 megabit per second capacity was approved, too, which stands for 480 telephone channels per a light guide.

CEMA COMMISSION ON CHEMICAL INDUSTRY MEETS

LD250025 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0500 GMT 24 Mar 83

[Text] The 61st session of the CEMA Standing Commission for Cooperation in Chemical Industry ended at the state castle in Prague-Kolodeje yesterday. The final communique says that the commission assessed the results of implementation of measures for the chemical industry arising from the comprehensive program of advancement of socialist integration and from long-term target cooperation programs.

The commission also assessed fulfillment of specific measures for intensification and expansion of cooperation of the CEMA member-countries in (?small scale chemical production) and the proposals for advancement of specialization and cooperation of production and also proposals for expanding the supplies of chemical fibers.

The commission paid particular attention to seeking new possibilities which would be more suitable for full satisfaction of the needs of the CEMA countries in fuel-energy resources until 1990, and also for a longer-term prospect of development of the chemical and cellulose industry.

U.S. 'SABOTAGING' MISSILE TALKS WITH USSR

AU292014 Sofia BTA in English 1943 GMT 29 Mar 83

[By BTA observer Dimifur Shishmanov: "The Responsibility Goes to the USA"]

[Text] Sofia, March 29 -- The latest round of the Soviet-American talks in Geneva on the reduction of the medium-range missiles in Europe has ended without result. The United States of America is responsible for this. It has made every effort to impede the talks. It has been actually sabotaging the talks. Washington did not come out with a single sensible and constructive proposal. It kept insisting until the end on its false "zero option" which would have meant in practice a unilateral disarming of the Soviet Union and, on the other hand, preserving and increasing the nuclear potential of the United States and NATO in Europe.

The impeding and protracting of the talks has pursued too obvious a goal. To reach no agreement until the end of the year in order to 'justify' the deployment of the new American rocket missiles in Western Europe.

Outside the framework of the talks the United States of America has been constantly engaging in acts exacerbating the tension in international relations, creating an atmosphere which will make constructive and effective talks impossible. The fashion for the sabotage of the talks was set by the frequent militarist declarations of President Reagan, by the decisions and programmes for nuclear superarming of the United States of America and NATO proclaimed by him to ensure a military superiority for the USA, which is uncompatible with the principle of equality and equal security for all.

If at the next round of the talks, starting on May 17, the United States of America will keep up the present line of sabotaging the talks, or if it resorts to a new trick of submitting a "medium option", little differing in essence from the false "zero option", a further complication of the international situation can be expected as this would render a fresh impetus to the arms race.

Will the West Europeans, who do not participate in the talks but who are vitally interested in their successful outcome, have their say? They had already frustrated such a major drive of the American President aimed at burning the bridges between the East and the West and at a sharp deterioration of the political climate in Europe as the embargo on the West European supplies to the Siberia-Western Europe gas-pipeline project.

The militarist and adventurist course of President Reagan now threatens not only the economic interests of the West European countries but their vital interests as well.

The latest round of the Vienna [as received] talks on the reduction of the medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe proceeded under the sign of the realistic, sensible and constructive proposals of only one of the sides -- the Soviet Union. But it takes the goodwill of both sides to make bilateral talks successfull. The USA lacked this goodwill.

Will there be any change in the next round of the talks?

So far the prospects have not been very optimistic.

UK LABOR PARTY LEADER SILKIN DEPARTS 29 MAR

AU292002 Sofia BTA in English 1855 GMT 29 Mar 83

[Text] Sofia, March 29 (BTA) -- Mr John Silkin, deputy chairman of the British Labour Party, left the country today. Mr Silkin made a brief business visit here at the invitation of the CC of the Bulgarian Communist Party.

He had meetings and talks with the member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP, Mr Milko Balev. Mr John Silkin also met the secretary of the CC of the BCP, Mr Dimitur Stanishev.

In the course of the talks, which proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, the two sides exchanged views on the further development of cooperation between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Labour Party, between Bulgaria and Great Britain, as well as on questions of international situation.

Yesterday Mr John Silkin was received by Mr Todor Zhivkov secretary general of the CC of the BCP.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH TURKEY TO EXPAND

AU251958 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 25 Mar 83

["Bulgaria-Turkey: Constructive Economic Talks" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, March (BTA) -- The four-day Bulgaro-Turkish talks held here proceeded in a friendly and constructive atmosphere. Today Mr Resat Erkman, first deputy-minister of foreign trade of Turkey, said before journalists that in case the economic possibilities of the two countries will be used more thoroughly a two to three times increase of bilateral trade can be achieved. The guest, who headed the Turkish delegation at the talks, informed that a decision was taken to set a commission on the problems of trade and industry under the aegis of the Bulgarian Chamber of Trade and Industry and the Union of Chambers of Commerce, Industry and Commodity Exchanges of Turkey. The goal in this case is to make it possible for the business circles of the two countries to get to know better each other and to help remove the obstacles along the road of mutual economic cooperation.

Questions pertaining to cooperation in third countries and especially between the engineering organizations of Bulgaria and Turkey were touched on. In the near future it is envisaged to organize a meeting of the business circles of the two countries in the field of engineering.

The two sides expressed willingness to expand industrial cooperation in machinebuilding, the light and the food industry, as well as to extend and expand the participation of Bulgarian and Turkish companies in the Plovdiv and the Izmir fair.

During their stay in Bulgaria the guests were received by Mr Andrey Lukanov, deputy-chairman of the Ministerial Council of Bulgaria. They had talks with Mr Vasil Isanov, Bulgaria's minister of transport, who is chairman of the Bulgarian side of the bilateral economic commission, and with the chairman of the Bulgarian Chamber for Trade and Industry, Mr Petur Rusev. They also visited engineering organizations, industrial and tourist projects.

The Bulgarian delegation at the talks was headed by Mr Atanas Ginev, first deputy-minister of foreign trade.

ISRAELI COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION ARRIVES

AU291546 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1300 GMT 29 Mar 83

[Text] On 29 March, at the invitation of the BCP Central Committee, a delegation of the Central Committee of the Israeli Communist Party led by David Henin, member of the Politburo and Central Committee secretary, arrived in Bulgaria. At Sofia Airport the delegation was cordially greeted by Comrades Milko Balev and Dimitur Stanishev.

LEADERS' APPEARANCES REPORTED 20-26 MAR

AU262005 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian, in its newscasts between 20 and 26 March, noted the following appearances by Bulgarian leaders. Dates and times of broadcast appear in parentheses.

Todor Bozhinov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of metallurgy and natural resources, visited some plants in Razgrad Okrug and spoke at meetings. (1000 GMT 21 March) Bozhinov is also reported to have attended a conference at the Maritsa Iztok combine, in Stara Zagora Okrug. (1000 GMT 23 March) In addition, Bozhinov attended a meeting in Burgas Okrug and spoke on economic matters there. (1830 GMT 24 March) Finally, Bozhinov is reported to have attended a celebration in Kyustendil devoted to the 90th anniversary of the local party organization. (1830 GMT 25 March)

Aleksandur Lilov, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, attended a meeting of the Sofia City Komsomol organization. (1000 GMT 22 March) This meeting was also attended by Georgi Yordanov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Committee for Culture, and by Chudomir Aleksandrov, BCP Central Committee secretary and first secretary of Sofia City Party Committee. Yordanov is also reported to have attended a conference in Sofia on the next year's educational-school program. (1600 GMT 22 March) In addition, Yordanov attended a conference in Sofia of young Bulgarian journalists. (1600 GMT 24 March)

Stoyan Mikhaylov, BCP Central Committee secretary, attended a conference on preparing the program for the next academic year held in Sofia. (1000 GMT 22 March) Mikhaylov is also reported to have attended the conference of young Bulgarian journalists, as did Tsola Drogoycheva, BCP Central Committee Politburo member. (1600 GMT 24 March) Tsola Drogoycheva is also reported to have attended a celebration in Sofia on the 25th anniversary of the Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship Society, along with Petur Mladenov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of foreign affairs. (1830 GMT 24 March)

Pencho Kubadinski, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council, attended a meeting in Shumen to mark the achievements of the Bulgarian anti-fascist movement (1941-1944); (2030 GMT 23 March) Kubadinski is also reported to have attended a session of the Sofia Okrug Fatherland Front aktiv. (1000 GMT 25 March)

Milko Balev, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee attended a conference in Pleven on improving the information activity of the okrug and municipal party organizations. (0900 GMT 24 March)

Vasil Tsanov, BCP Central Committee secretary, attended a session of the grain production operational group held in Sofia. (1400 GMT 24 March)

Grisha Filipov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers, attended an exhibition of Bulgarian products in Plovdiv. (1830 GMT 25 March)

## BRIEFS

GREEK EMBASSY RECEPTION -- Ioannis Bourloyannis-Tsangarides, Greek ambassador to Bulgaria, tonight gave a reception at the embassy's premises on the occasion of the Greek national holiday, Independence Day. Present were Comrades Petur Tanchev, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Yordanov, members of the State Council and government, deputy chairmen of the National Assembly, chiefs of mass organizations and cultural and scientific figures as well as chiefs and members of the diplomatic representations accredited to Bulgaria. The reception was held in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 25 Mar 83 AU]

U.S. ROLE IN NICARAGUA, POPE'S SILENCE SCORED

AU291038 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 24 Mar 83 p 7

[Julius P. Loerincz commentary in the column "On the Margin": "What Happened to morality?"]

[Text] One wonders whether there is a statesman or politician in the world who alludes to freedom, right, and morality in his speeches quite as much as the U.S. President does. Perhaps only the pope can be more prolific in this respect. In the last few days, when the cutthroats among the troops of former fascist Nicaraguan dictator Somoza and traitors like them invaded Nicaragua from Honduras territory in extensive coordinated actions from the air and on the ground, and began spreading death and destruction there, Washington has been keeping quiet about morality. Or will Reagan still make use of this opportunity, and call these mercenaries in American services "freedom fighters"? Anything is possible.

The well-known American commentator Jack Anderson -- 10 years ago he revealed the facts about American interference in Chile and about the U.S. role in overthrowing the government of popular unity -- wrote in yesterday's issue of THE WASHINGTON POST that the Reagan government was irrefutably supporting the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionary forces and that the Somoza gangs had been trained for the present attack in the CIA camps in Honduras and on U.S. territory. There is no reason to disbelieve him, since he is not the only one to say so -- the facts confirm such statements. The purpose of the current invasion is to set up a so-called free Nicaragua on the small piece of occupied territory and to install there a kind of "government" which would obviously be immediately recognized by the United States. It is typical that this "government" is to be headed by Somoza's former vice-president...needless to say, Washington's field of choice is not very "outstanding." On his appeal, the intervention against Nicaragua should then be expanded, and even a more direct American participation cannot be not excluded.

The Vatican's voice is conspicuously missing among the wave of indignant protests condemning the plot and the aggression against independent Nicaragua. Actually, quite recently this Central American country was visited by Pope John Paul II; he was able to convince himself that the people there spontaneously support the Sandinista revolution, which is restoring human dignity to man. True, he himself was not enthusiastic about this; he was pained by the fact that even the lower clergy is joining in the revolutionary process. What is more, during his sermon in Managua he even found himself at odds with his listeners, who justly felt that he was interfering in their secular affairs; and that he was carrying out political agitation against a truly popular and democratic regime, instead of taking care of spiritual matters. The interesting thing is that the Vatican was not the least alarmed in the past, when -- under Somoza's dictatorship -- other priests accepted high military ranks and participated most actively in the criminal activities of the dictator's National Guard. Thus, we cannot now expect the pope to protest against the crimes of the Somoza gangs -- for him morality is merely a successful phrase with which he attempts to win the sumpathy of his listeners like a bad actor with his melodramatic gestures.

Meanwhile, the Nicaraguan people are fighting heroically, defending their freedom, their right to decide on their own fate, and the right to build a socially just society -- one that is not dependent on imperialism.

OFFICIAL LEAVES FOR ANGOLA KIDNAP TALKS

LD292336 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 29 Mar 83

[Text] CTK reports that Foreign Affairs Deputy Minister Stanislav Svoboda has left for the People's Democratic Republic of Angola.

The purpose of his visit is to meet Angolan Government representatives to discuss coordination of further joint progress toward the freeing of the Czechoslovak citizens kidnapped by units of the antigovernment UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] organization.

L. SMIRNOV RETURNS TO SOVIET UNION 29 MARCH

LD291224 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 29 Mar 83

[Text] Leonid Smirnov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who has been visiting Czechoslovakia, today left by air to return to the Soviet Union. During the visit he had talks with Czechoslovak officials on further deepening economic cooperation between the two countries. At Ruzyne Airport he was seen off by Ladislav Gerle, federal deputy premier.

GDR-CSSR ECONOMIC COMMITTEE SESSION COMMUNIQUE

AU291148 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24 Mar 83 p 2

[ADN report: "Cooperation Between the GDR and the CSSR Will Be Further Deepened: Communique on 25th Session of Joint Economic Committee: Coordination of Plans for 1986-90"]

[Text] Prague (ADN) -- The following communique was published in Prague on Monday on the session of the GDR-CSSR Joint Economic Committee:

The 25th session of the GDR-CSSR Joint Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation was held in Prague on 21-23 March 1983.

The delegations were led by Dr Gerhard Weiss, member of the SED Central Committee and deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and by Vaclav Hula, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and deputy chairman of the CSSR Government.

During his stay in Prague Gerhard Weiss was received for friendly talks by Lubomir Strougal, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and premier of the CSSR Government.

Central to the deliberations of the 25th session of the economic committee were measures for the further implementation of the agreements reached on 28 October 1982 by the general secretaries of the two fraternal parties, Erich Honecker and Gustav Husak, on deepening the all-round economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries. The two sides underscored in agreement that the collaboration on the basis of these agreements in the various sectors has been expanded continuously and successfully for the benefit of the two countries.

Ministerial agreements on deepening comprehensive cooperation in the field of machine-tool production were signed during the deliberations.

The chairman of the two sections of the economic committee also approved concerted proposals for expanding cooperation in fields which are important for both national economies such as the olefin chemical industry and other spheres of the chemical industry, microelectronics, biotechnology, robotics, textile machine building, and the glass industry. The economic committee took note of the states coordination of the national economic plans for the 1986-90 period and deliberated on the continuation of this work.

The two delegations conducted an exchange of views about the status of the implementation of the long-term trade agreement for the 1981-85 period and expressed appreciation for the good development of the commodity exchange in 1982.

The protocol for mutual commodity exchange for 1983 with an agreed volume of R2.4 billion continues the further dynamic development of the foreign trade turnover between the two states with an increase of roughly 11 percent of the agreed turnover compared to to the previous year.

The economic committee discussed in detail the status of the implementation of the program for selected key items of scientific-technical cooperation for the 1981-85 period. In this context the benefits to both sides of this cooperation achieved thus far were evaluated, and it was agreed to intensify mutual efforts in the interest of the two national economies in order to bring new scientific-technical findings even more rapidly to bear in an effective manner on production. This particularly applies to sectors of rationalization such as brown coal extraction, the use of manipulators and industrial robots, microelectronic control systems and special materials as well as measures for the economical use of power and materials.

The two sides valued the high-quality and timely implementation of national ecnomically important investment projects in the metallurgical industry. This particularly applies in the GDR to the R. Harlass foundry in Karl Marx-Stadt and in the CSSR to the NHKG Kuncice refined steel rolling mill.

The status of work in the field of specialization and cooperation in science and technology as well as in production was also discussed. In doing so the fact was acknowledged that, in preparation for the 26th session of the economic committee, further specialization and cooperation accords have been signed in the fields of formed steel and rails, optical glass, optical microscopes, attachments for the 480-watt home tool system and household appliances, among others.

[Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 24 March on pages 1 and 2 carries a 700-word report on the 21-23 March Prague session of the CSSR-GDR Joint Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation. Comparison shows that the RUDE PRAVO account, which is not identified as a communique or statement, here adds the following passage:

[In 1983 the volume of the exchange of specialized products will increase by more than 17 percent and will amount to 37 percent of the overall trade turnover. As far as the exchange of engineering goods is concerned, the share of these products will exceed 50 percent. The two sides appreciated these positive trends, but at the same time agreed that it is necessary to strengthen them further on all levels and in all spheres of cooperation.

[The economic committee paid special attention to the question of expanding the exchange of consumer goods to enrich and broaden the choice on the domestic markets of both countries and adopted further measures in that respect.]

The economic committee also deliberated on the status of cooperation in the protection of the environment in the border areas.

In addition, during the 25th session of the joint economic committee, reports on cooperation in the light industry, the glass and ceramics industry, and in agriculture were deliberated, and the measures envisaged in this sector for further deepening the mutually beneficial cooperation were approved.

The chairmen and members of the two sections of the economic committee visited CSSR enterprises during the visit.

The deliberations of the 25th session of the joint economic committee took place in an atmosphere of friendly collaboration and full agreement.

HUSAK PRESENTS AWARD TO KUCERA 25 MARCH

LD261105 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 25 Mar 83

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, president of the republic and chairman of the CSSR National Front Central Committee, presented in Prague Castle today to Bohuslav Kucera, chairman of the Czechoslovak Socialist Party and deputy chairman of the Federal Assembly, the order of Klement Gottwald for Building the Socialist fatherland. This high state distinction has been conferred on Bohuslav Kucera in recognition of his lifelong selfless work for socialist society on the occasion of his 60th birthday.

Comrade Gustav Husak paid high tribute to Bohuslav Kucera's long, committed activity for the development of Socialist Czechoslovakia. He singled out his personal contribution in the work of the Czechoslovak Socialist Party in fulfilling the National Front's program and his active work in a number of National Front bodies, in the Czech and Federal Government and in the Federal Assembly in the realization of the domestic and foreign policy of our socialist state. He congratulated Bohuslav Kucera on the award of this high state distinction as an acknowledgement of his distinguished activities and wished him many more working successes, good health, and contentment in his private life also in the years ahead.

In his reply, Bohuslav Kucera expressed sincere gratitude for the high Czechoslovak decoration conferred on him, which he sees at the same time as an appreciation of the activity of the Czechoslovak Socialist Party in building our homeland. He assured Comrade Gustav Husak that he will continue to devote all his strength to the policy of the National Front and to the implementation of its program.

Bohuslav Kucera, chairman of the Czechoslovak Socialist Party and deputy chairman of the Federal Assembly, was also received today, on the occasion of his 60th birthday, by Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly. Indra congratulated him on the award of the Order of Klement Gottwald and handed him a letter of greetings from the Federal Assembly Presidium. The letter pays high tribute to Bohuslav Kucera's creative work in leading posts in the highest legislative body, for his distinguished activity in National Front bodies, and for his share in the fulfillment of tasks in building an advanced socialist society and in strengthening and deepening Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship.

FOJTIK ADDRESSES PRAGUE SEMINAR ON MARXISM

LD300239 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 29 Mar 83

[Text] A state-wide seminar on the 165th anniversary of Karl Marx' birth, and the 100th anniversary of his death, was organized by the CPCZ Central Committee Department of Propaganda and Agitation in Prague today. Jan Fojtik, Presidium candidate member and secretary of the party Central Committee, delivered the main report entitled, "The Work of Karl Marx -- Tool of Revolutionary Reconstruction of the Society."

In the introduction he spoke about the significance of the teaching which Karl Marx created together with Friedrich Engels and which Vladimir Ilich Lenin developed in new historical conditions. Comrade Fojtik said that Marxism-Leninism was deeply anchored in historical reality and has become the most significant spiritual force in modern times.

Comrade Jan Fojtik said further that the CPSU is an example of the principled and creative development and application of Marxism-Leninism.

He went on to describe how the CPCZ has adopted the ideas of Marxism-Leninism in the process of Bolshevization, how it applies -- in the concrete historical conditions of our development -- the teaching about the socialist revolution, and the idea about the dictatorship of the proletariat.

In the next part of his report Comrade Jan Fojtik spoke about the necessity of resisting the increasing attacks of imperialism against the USSR, real socialism, the communist movement and the revolutionary and progressive movement as such. Actions in the struggle for peace and for averting a nuclear war should particularly be intensified. We have to jointly defend the prestige of socialism, Comrade Fojtik said. This outlines pressing tasks also for our propaganda. It should be linked more (?organically) with the development in the world and with the practice of socialist construction.

Comrade Fojtik spoke in detail also about the revisionist attempts to deform Marx' revolutionary theory, especially his materialist explanation of history and materialist dialectics, in the 1960's in our country and by the contemporary critics of Marxism-Leninism. He said that the development of real socialism confirms the conclusions at which Marx arrived. The strength of his teaching lies in its truthfulness. It is a truth deduced from and confirmed by history and the revolutionary and progressive fighters from the whole world unite for its victory. The fact that the number of these fighters is increasing is a hopeful sign typical for our era. This can justifiably fill us with optimism, especially as our socialist homeland countries are in the forefront of the antiimperialist struggle for socialism, social progress, and peace.

## PAPER WARNS AGAINST EMERGENCE OF 'ENTREPRENEURS'

AU301046 Prague TRIBUNA No 12 in Czech 23 Mar 83 p 2

["KK"-signed commentary: "No to 'Entrepreneurs'"]

[Text] The call for improving the standard of services was, and remains, justified. After all, in the system of the national economy, services have a specific position, as a result of some special features. There are problems with the territorial deployment of service facilities (services cannot be concentrated, but must be provided as close as possible to the customer's place of residence), with the distribution of goods, with the transport of articles between the collecting points and workshops, and also with manpower. Enterprises sometimes make their lives very easy and do not render services of a quality which the citizen expects.

Party and state bodies have therefore adopted a number of measures for improving services. Legislative bodies, too, have debated the state of services. All this has been necessary because, if services are to develop dynamically, their management must be governed by legal regulations. We all, as users of services, have begun to be more content. Something is changing with regard to services and it is certainly for the better....

However, there are also people among us who have decided to make their own special contribution to services. Some national committees and central agencies have received applications for the return of nationalized property. We have had the opportunity to read one such request, concerning the return of a restaurant. And believe it or not, it was recommended by the local national committee. There are even people who think that the measures adopted for improving services make it possible to employ other citizens for small-scale production. We could carry on this enumeration.

Even from these examples, which are certainly not typical but, rather, exceptions, one can conclude that services are an immensely sensitive sphere and that the decisions to make use of the citizens' initiative must be carefully weighed.

It is certainly right that national committees create conditions for those of us who want to help solve the problems with services. However, this entails two fundamental tasks -- not giving scope to 'entrepreneurs' and consistently checking on the fulfillment of the approved principles.

IMPORTANCE OF CIVIL DEFENSE UNDERLINED

AU231011 Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 22 Mar 83 p 1

["ZN"-signed article: "For Life in Security"]

[Text] The systematic attempts by the West -- particularly the imperialist circles in the United States -- to halt and finally reverse all positive trends in the development of international relations have unfavorably influenced the international situation. In the atmosphere of this unwillingness to respond, be it in marginal questions only, positively to the Soviet and other proposals of the socialist countries, the importance of the further systematic strengthening of the defense-capability of our state comes even more to the fore. Since the imperialist countries have not abandoned up to now the idea of achieving world hegemony, it is quite correct to regard the preparations for the defense of our socialist country with full seriousness and responsibility.

Aside from the Army and other armed bodies, civil defense, which devotes itself to the work with the broadest strata of the population, also has its important place in this respect. At the same time, important tasks have also been entrusted to some social organizations. These are the Socialist Academy, the Union for Cooperation With the Army, the Czechoslovak Red Cross and the Fire Prevention Department. The purpose of their cooperation is to use suitable means to form among citizens such ideological, moral, and psychological qualities as well as the necessary skills and habits which correspond to the need to be comprehensively prepared to defend the state. Besides, many of these things are also important for protecting and saving people's lives and health in everyday life. Thus, preparing for civil defense is of quite practical importance for every citizen, not only from the all-social viewpoint, but from the narrowly personal viewpoint.

This year, among others, a military-political theme entitled "The Share of Citizens in Perfecting Civil Defense and Strengthening the Defense-Capability of the CSSR" has been set for all citizens. The Socialist Academy has assumed responsibility for it. For citizens working in unified farmers cooperatives and state farms the theme is "The Deployment of Incendiary Materials and Protection Against Their Effects." In this case the sponsor is the Fire Prevention Department. And the third one, entitled "First Aid and Medical Attention When Hit by Weapons of Mass Destruction," is the expert-technical task for citizens not having work contracts [mimo pracovni power]. This program is organized by the Czechoslovak Red Cross. Acquainting citizens with the situations and signals of civil defense will be a part of all lectures and expert-technical tasks.

In order that the preparation of citizens be truly effective, not only the aforementioned social organizations, but the ranking economic personnel in enterprises and the local and city national committees must fulfill their tasks. Involved here, in particular, is suitable ideological and mass political work and perfect organizational activity. According to this, one is also able to assess the standard of political awareness and moral responsibility for protecting the lives of citizens and the values which they have created.

REAGAN DEFENSE SPEECH, USSR POSITION REVIEWED

LD300647 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1605 GMT 29 Mar 83

[Text] A remarkable observation can now be made. After the reply by Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, over the weekend to U.S. President Ronald Reagan's speech, two positions are apparent. Even in the West, objections and criticism are directed at the U.S. Why? Albert Reisz has the answer.

[Begin recording] Less than 1 week after the U.S. President's speech concerning a super arms program, more questions are being asked. They tend to come from a direction certainly not expected and desired by the speaker. Rather, they tend to come from the direction pointed by Yuriy Andropov in his reply to Reagan's address. Underlying what some call a vision of the future -- a perfected system of defensive weapons -- is a strategy aimed at military superiority with a nuclear first-strike capacity. Not a few people in Reagan's own country agree.

First of all, what the U.S. President calls a defensive system is not a defensive system. It is not by chance that in his reply the CPSU general secretary pointed out the inevitable interrelationship between offensive and defensive weapons. It is enshrined in the USSR-U.S. treaty of May 1972 on the limitation of antiballistic missile weapons. Underlying that treaty is the following reasoning: A perfected antimissile defense could be a temptation to launch a first nuclear strike. Whoever believes himself totally immune might think that a nuclear attack is feasible since he need not fear a retaliatory strike. So the USSR and U.S. agreed to restrict their interception capability. Let me emphasize that this was in 1972 when U.S. policy toward the Soviet Union was formed with a measure of realism.

What the U.S. is now seeking is to devise a perfect defensive system, which would be at variance with the treaty it has signed, as well as to carry on its nuclear arms programs.

Second, many recall that nowadays no technology can remain a monopoly. This idea has occurred even to a commentator in the Springer concerns' DIE WELT. But then he takes an astonishing turn. As long as he is talking about the American potential he refers, like Reagan, to a defensive system. But when he considers a possible similar potential available to the Soviet Union, he talks of the danger of an offensive strike.

Can someone explain to us why one and the same thing is offensive in Soviet hands and defensive in U.S. hands? Above all, explain to us what guarantee is offered by a power which was the first to develop and use the atomic bomb in Hiroshima and Nagasaki and which persistently refuses to renounce a nuclear first strike as the Soviet Union has already done. What guarantee does present U.S. policy offer against an aggression?

Third, the program set out by Reagan last week is not all that new. At the beginning of this year a 136 page Pentagon study was made public. It is entitled "Arms Requirements for the 1984-88 Period." Its tenor is that the U.S. reserves the right to be the first to use nuclear weapons in Europe. Point 3 states: The U.S. in all circumstances must have more nuclear weapons than the other side. Point A says: The U.S. must sign no agreements which forbid the establishment of nuclear bases in outer space. So much for some points in this study. They are in line with the President's speech last week. No one blames the U.S. for thinking about its security, even though the multiplicity of nuclear weapons in the world today is demonstrably due to its policy. But logic demands that these weapons should be reduced and abolished. Such proposals have so far come only from Moscow. [end recording]

HONECKER CONGRATULATES KOHL ON RE-ELECTION

LD292206 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1943 GMT 29 Mar 83

[Text] Berlin, 29 Mar (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, has sent Helmut Kohl a congratulatory telegram on his re-election as FRG federal chancellor.

HONECKER MESSAGE TO FRONTLINE STATES MEETING

LD272000 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1432 GMT 27 Mar 83

[Text] Lisbon, 27 Mar (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Council has conveyed solidarity greetings from the people and Government of the GDR to the International Conference for Solidarity With the Frontline States in Southern Africa. The message, which was delivered to Lisbon on 27 March by Achim Reichardt, secretary general of the GDR Solidarity Committee, confirms the active support of the GDR for the frontline states and the national liberation movement in its struggle against the policy of aggression and suppression pursued by the South African racist regime and for a quick and just settlement of the Namibia question.

The GDR, said Achim Reichardt at the plenary meeting, strongly calls for an immediate end to the acts of aggression emanating from the racist regime in Pretoria, which destabilized the situation in southern Africa and represented a danger to peace throughout world.

The world knows that this course taken by South Africa was benevolently tolerated and massively supported by the most aggressive circles of imperialism, particularly the United States. The head of the GDR delegation stressed that it is becoming most clear that the struggle for the preservation of peace is indivisible. The struggle for peace in Europe, which involves, above all, the prevention of the stationing of new U.S. medium-range missiles, must be linked with the struggle for peace in Africa.

HONECKER SENDS GREEK NATIONAL DAY GREETINGS

LD251113 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 0700 GMT 25 Mar 83

[Text] GDR congratulations on Greece's national day highly assess the joint effort for peace and security. In a telegram to President Konstandinos Karamanlis and Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou, Erich Honecker said that the steady and dynamic development of advantageous relations is an effective contribution to this. The general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State expressed the conviction that the fruitful cooperation will continue to flourish on the basis of the Helskinki principles. Today, especially, this is of great importance for improving the international situation.

STOPH RECEIVES CEMA SECRETARY GENERAL FADDEYEV

LD292028 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1707 GMT 29 Mar 83

[Text] Berlin, 29 Mar (ADN) -- Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, today received Nikolay Faddeyev, secretary general of CEMA, for a friendly talk. Faddeyev is in the GDR on a working visit.

During the talk, which was also attended by Gerhard Weiss, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and GDR permanent representative on the CEMA Executive Committee, the further deepening of cooperation in CEMA was discussed.

The interlocutors expressed confidence that the close cooperation of the socialist states united in CEMA assists the solution of the tasks faced in the 1980's for an effective increase in economic and scientific-technical capacity. Willi Stoph reaffirmed that the GDR will make its contribution to this and shape fraternal relations with the USSR and the other CEMA countries even more effectively.

OFFICIAL MEETS IRAQ'S RAMADAN IN BAGHDAD

LD280017 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 27 Mar 83

[Text] In Baghdad today Dieter Albrecht, deputy chairman of the GDR State Planning Commission, and Taha Yasin Ramadan, first deputy prime minister of Iraq, discussed ways to further develop political and economic relations. They expressed satisfaction with the level of relations reached to date. Speaking about the current international situation, the spoke in favor of increased efforts by all progressive forces in the struggle against the imperialist arms drive course.

SYMPOSIUM REVIEWS EAST-WEST ECONOMIC RELATIONS

AU290940 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26/27 Mar 83 p 2

[ADN report: "International Symposium About Economic Relations: Confrontational Policy Impairs East-West Trade"]

[Summary] "berlin (ADN) -- A 2-day symposium which concluded in Berlin on Friday dealt with East-West economic relations as a major element of ensuring peace. Experts from six socialist and eight capitalist countries participated in the conference which was jointly organized by the GDR Institute for International Politics and Economy (IPW) and the Vienna International Peace Institute.

"In the opening reports Professor Dr Marie Lavigne, director of the Center for International Economy of Socialist Countries at the University of Paris, and Dr Juergen Nitz, of the IPW, denounced the climate created in the United States, which is hostile to peaceful coexistence, as a major burden on the economic relations between East and West.

"IPW Director Professor Dr Max Schmidt assessed the confrontational policy as a barrier for the further development of economic relations which could also jeopardize past achievements. Professor Dr Joseph Hajda of Kansas State University stated that the economic war is not only aimed against the socialist states, but against the requirements of an international division of labor and the business interests of capitalist enterprises. Professor Dr Matthias Schmitt of the Institute for Economic Policy of the University of Cologne stated that the key to an improvement in economic relations was in the political field. He advocated a steady continuation of the economic relations with the socialist countries, particularly with the GDR. Dr Wilhelm Hendricks, member of the Presidium of the Danube-European Institute, stated that problems which are now impairing the international economy must not be permitted to negatively influence the very satisfactory economic relations between the GDR and Austria."

The significance of measures for arms limitation and disarmament and for preserving peaceful conditions for economic cooperation was repeatedly pointed out. "Professor Dr Yefim Khesin of the Institute for World Economy and International Relations of the USSR Academy of Sciences stressed that changes in foreign and military policy have persistent repercussions on East-West economic relations."

REAGAN SPEECH, ANDROPOV RESPONSE ASSESSED

LD292116 Budapest MTI in English 1737 GMT 29 Mar 83

[Text] Budapest, March 29 (MTI) -- MTI commentator Csaba Kiss writes:

President Reagan's speech last week could be regarded as an indictment. According to the spectacular practice of U.S. courts, the President made thorough preparations to establish a "moral base" by his speech on his new plans, the most expensive and the longest U.S. build up before the actual preparation period of a space war. Reagan stressed again that the Soviet Union is arming at an immense pace, and outpaced the United States and that it is threatening Washington's world. Washington, therefore has not only to make up for alleged arrears but also to regain lost superiority.

It appears that Reagan and his aides believe an old propaganda theory, which says that everything becomes plausible if it is repeated often enough. It therefore becomes important that objections should be raised against false accusations and the unreality of statements without foundation proved. This however the Soviet Union did immediately and at the highest level.

An interview with CPSU Secretary-General Yuriy Andropov in Sunday's PRAVDA not only refuted Reagan's charges but also pointed out its real targets. The Soviet leader did not deny that the Soviet Union has taken the necessary steps over past decades to establish military balance. He pointed out, however, at the same time that the steps were not taken on Soviet initiatives, but were forced by U.S. armament and blackmailing. The Soviet leader stated that every similar effort will be responded to in the same way, and that balance has to remain. He proved that Reagan's statements on the alleged arrears of the United States are false, gave evidence that U.S. steps are designed to gain military superiority, and that they are of an offensive character and threaten peace.

One of the most important elements of Andropov's interview is his clarification that the recently submitted U.S. plans on space war, which were characterized by President Reagan as "defensive" and preclude the possiblity of nuclear warfare, are aggressive. They aim at divesting the Soviet Union of the means of protection, at establishing a unilateral threat and at assuring U.S. superiority.

Nobody can believe that the Soviet Union, which has answered every U.S. challenge in due course, will not be able to answer this provocation. However, such a step would only lead to another and more dangerous and expensive course of the arms race. The Soviet Union, as Andropov again reconfirmed, regards the averting of nuclear catastophe as a basic target for its own interest and that of all mankind.

REAGAN CRITICIZES PRESS OVER ANTIMISSILE PLAN

LD300938 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0800 GMT 30 Mar 83

[Text] President Reagan has criticized the American press for several of the commentaries it has carried expressing disapproval of the antimissile weapons system being considered.

It was a few days ago that the President announced that new weapons would be developed for waging war in space. Although Reagan admitted that the realization of these plans would launch a new stage in the arms race, all the same he took exception to the fact that papers and television stations have not given unequivocal support to the initiative.

SFRY PRESIDENT STAMBOLIC ARRIVES; TALKS BEGIN

Welcoming Ceremony, Discussions

LD281745 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 29 Mar 83

[Correspondent Peter Nyaradi report]

[Text] Official discussions between Pal Losonczi and Petar Stambolic began this afternoon in a cordial and frank atmosphere. The members of the two negotiating groups briefed each other on their countries' development. They spoke about the results of cooperation to date and the balanced and developing goods exchange as well as the further possibilities of trade.

Speaking about international issues, the representatives of Yugoslavia and Hungary noted that the most important issue is world peace. In the interest of safeguarding its cooperation must be increased between the peoples of the world on the basis of common interests.

However, the events of the visit by the Yugoslav head of state started earlier, shortly before 1300, when the special train carrying the Yugoslav guests arrived in Budapest's eastern station. At the station the host, Pal Losonczi, received Petar Stambolic. They then made their way to Lajos Kossuth Square outside the parliament building. This is where the ceremonial welcome took place. The two countries' flags fluttered in the wind atop the National Assembly building, while outside the main gate Pal Losonczi and Petar Stambolic passed the line of honor guards. After this, Pioneers greeted the guest with flowers. Then the Yugoslav head of state made the acquaintance of the members of the Hungarian Government and the leaders of the diplomatic representations in Hungary. To end the reception ceremony, the honor guard marched past the Hungarian and Yugoslav heads of state.

A little before 1600 Petar Stambolic laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier on Heroes' Square and then the official program of the visit started with closed discussions with Pal Losonczi in the parliament building.

After this the discussions continued with the assistance of the experts of the two negotiating groups in Munkacsy Hall. They spoke about our countries' relations, cooperation and international life. The cordial and frank discussions' basic tone was determined by the fact that there are no disputed issues between the two countries and that the stands in the assessment of the developments of international life are similar. The representatives of the two states expressed their opinion that in the present world political circumstances cooperation between the countries plays an increased role, since in the complex situation that has evolved only discussions and the consideration given to mutual interests can achieve results.

With regard to the two countries' relations, this subject received considerable attention. Economic cooperation between Hungary and Yugoslavia has been developing steadily for many years. However, the further development of economic ties are also influenced by the present more difficult world economic circumstances. In spite of this, for the coming 5 years the economic experts have planned a significant growth. In the given circumstances this objective can only be achieved if both countries seek new forms of cooperation and if the initiative of individual enterprises grows.

Speaking about the present goods exchange, the negotiating sides noted that it is balanced. Yugoslavia is an important nonruble accounting trade partner with Hungary. However, in order that the relations may continue to develop well and advantageously for both sides, further efforts are needed, especially if we take into consideration the outside factors will not suddenly improve in the near future.

To close the day's events, Pal Losonczi will give a festive dinner in the parliament building after the discussions in honor of his guest. Peter Stambolic's program will continue tomorrow with a visit to the provinces.

TANJUG Preview of Talks

LD291659 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1600 GMT 29 Mar 83

[Excerpts] Budapest, March 29 (TANJUG) -- Petar Stambolic, the president of the Presidency of Yugoslavia, and Pal Losonczi, the president of the Presidential Council of Hungary, opened official Yugoslav-Hungarian talks here today (Tuesday).

Stambolic and Losonczi are expected to positively assess the development of overall Yugoslav-Hungarian cooperation. They are also expected to consider a range of topical international issues.

TANJUG Report on Talks

LD300127 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1929 GMT 29 Mar 83

[Text] Budapest, 29 Mar (TANJUG) -- During their talks this afternoon Petar Stambolic and Pal Losonczi noted the usefulness of meetings between the two countries' statesmen and stressed the importance of the open and friendly exchange of views for the further development of successful and fruitful and cooperation between the two countries. They placed the current talks in the context of the continuing talks between the politicians of the two countries. President Tito and Janos Kadar at one time gave such meetings their fullest efforts at the highest level and turned them into a successful practice.

As it has been learned in the circles of the Yugoslav delegation, Stambolic and Losonczi positively assessed the cooperation between the two neighboring socialist countries in all fields and stressed its stability and its constant upward trend in a series of fields. The two presidents are reported first of all to have appraised political relations between the two countries as very good and emphasized that there are no open questions between them. A significant place within the framework of general cooperation is occupied by economic cooperation which is following a constant upward trend and characterized by the stability of several forms of cooperation such as production cooperation and specialization. The two sides are in full agreement in wishing these favorable trends in mutual economic relations to continue with both sides exerting efforts in that direction.

Petar Stambolic and Pal Losonczi stressed the importance of cooperation between Yugoslav republics and provinces and Hungary, an aspect which the Hungarian side appreciates and which it strives to turn into reality by taking specific actions. A small flow of border traffic is becoming an increasingly pronounced part of Yugoslav-Hungarian cooperation as a whole. During their talks today the two sides stressed the need for and interest in even greater progress in this direction. The approach toward the nationalities also manifests itself in Yugoslav-Hungarian relations as a permanent element of the stability of cooperation.

Stambolic and Losonczi, as stressed by the Yugoslav delegation, exchanged views on the main issues of the present world situation and expressed above all their concern about its continuous worsening.

This worsening, manifested by increasingly severe confrontations, has also gripped Europe and brought detente to a standstill, all of which calls for intensified efforts by the entire international community, including the great powers above all, in order to eliminate crisis hotbeds and to normalize the situation. The danger from the arms race was stressed in the talks as being the fundamental cause of destabilization in the world. Stambolic and Losonczi advocated the revival of detente and expressed in this context the hope that the Madrid meeting will lead to results. The recent proposal by neutral and nonaligned countries was assessed by both sides as contributing to this aim.

Petar Stambolic spoke of the efforts which Yugoslavia is making to ensure conditions for peace and security in the Balkans and the Mediterranean and then went on to present the Yugoslav assessments of the Seventh Nonaligned Summit. According to Stambolic, the seventh summit in New Delhi was very positive because it expressed the unity and readiness of the nonaligned to open up for the world a perspective for resolving crucial problems. Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Republic of Hungary, for his part also assessed the seventh summit in New Delhi as positive and he stressed in this context the usefulness and significance of the Yugoslav involvement in the Nonaligned Movement.

CHURCH AFFAIRS OFFICIAL HAS TALKS IN VATICAN

AU291045 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 27 Mar 83 p 9

[MTI report: "Hungary-Vatican Talks"]

[Text] As part of regular bilateral contacts, Secretary of State Imre Miklos, chairman of the State Office for Church Affairs, had talks in Rome with Cardinal Agostino Casaroli, secretary of state, and other leading Vatican representatives from 21-26 March. Issues of mutual interest to the two sides were discussed at the meeting.

PALESTINIAN LEADER HAWATIMAH ARRIVES ON VISIT

LD272122 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 27 Mar 83

[Text] The secretary general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine has arrived in Budapest. Nayif Hawatimah has been invited by the Hungarian Solidarity Committee. The Palestinian delegation will also be meeting leaders of the National Assembly, the Patriotic People's Front and other social movements.

Report on Talks

LD291120 Budapest MTI in English 1015 GMT 29 Mar 83

[Text] Budapest, March 28 (MTI) -- The visiting delegation of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine led by General Secretary Nayif Hawatimah, Monday had talks with a delegation of the Hungarian Solidarity Committee led by President Sandor Harmati.

The head of the Palestine delegation briefed his partners on the PLO's stance on the just settlement of the Middle East crisis and the Palestinian question. He stressed that their aim was to strengthen the Palestine Liberation Organization and the anti-imperialist unity of all progressive Palestinian and pan-Arab forces, in the spirit of the decisions passed at the Algiers session of the Palestine National Council. Nayif Hawatimah conveyed the thanks of the Palestinian Arab people and the Liberation Front for the active solidarity of the Hungarian people.

The talks were attended by 'Abdullah Hijazi, leader of the Budapest office of the PLO.

## NATIONAL ASSEMBLY HOLDS SPRING SESSION

### Katona Remarks on Foreign Policy

AU291053 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 25 Mar 83 pp 1, 2

[Report on the activity in the past 3 years of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, submitted to the 24 March 1-day session of the National Assembly at the Budapest parliament by Imre Katona, secretary of the Presidential Council: "The Presidential Council's Report"]

[Excerpt] In its foreign policy, the Hungarian People's Republic and its people strive, on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence, observance of each other's interests and reliance on mutual advantage, for good relations with every country, irrespective of its social and political structure, provided that they note the same intention by the other side. Our intentions are frank and sincere and can be relied on in the long term. Our country is known and recognized as a socialist country in the world. In representing our country, we emphasize at all times our socialist objectives and commitments as allies.

A constant strengthening of our prevailing friendship with the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries, as well as our joint organizations -- the Warsaw Pact and CEMA -- constitutes an indispensable prerequisite for our people's peaceful creative work. This is a national interest for us because, even in the long term, it is only by being part of the socialist community and through our bilateral and multilateral cooperation with the socialist countries that a successful continuation of our country-building activity can be ensured.

In the present international situation, the high-level talks that have been conducted by officials and members of the Presidential Council abroad and with leaders and politicians who have visited our country are of particular significance from the viewpoint of both general foreign political and bilateral relations. These talks have greatly contributed to becoming better acquainted with each other's positions, the development of mutually beneficial cooperation and the enhancement of the international prestige of the Hungarian People's Republic.

In high-level talks, personal talks with political and state leaders of the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries are of outstanding importance.

The fact that we have been able to welcome to our country the presidents of Afghanistan, Angola, Cyprus, Finland, France, the PDRY, Kuwait, Libya and Nigeria has considerably contributed to an expansion of our relations and a strengthening of our cooperation.

In conclusion, Imre Katona dwelt on the diplomatic activity emerging from the legal competence of the Presidential Council and then requested that the report be accepted.

### Report on Session

LD251230 Budapest MTI in English 1050 GMT 24 Mar 83

[Text] Budapest, March 24 (MTI) -- The spring session of the Hungarian National Assembly wound up its work in Budapest Thursday. Thursday afternoon the parliament discussed the reports of the chief public prosecutor and the president of the Supreme Court. Eight MP's contributed to the debate.

Commenting on the debate, Jeno Szilbereky, president of the Supreme Court, agreed with the remarks that the contractual discipline of companies be improved, and added that "reprehensible conduct, i.e. negligence of export obligations, can result in losses that cannot be made good by paying damages."

Replying to the contributions, Chief Public Prosecutor Karoly Szijjarto said in connection with absenteeism that those who loiter and refuse to work cause moral and financial damage to the society. As their idleness undermines public morals, a concerted social campaign is needed against them. The campaign against alcoholism requires similar efforts by the society, said Karoly Szijjarto. On the prevention of crimes against property he stressed that stricter supervision and the technical development of security devices to protect property are of great importance.

The National Assembly endorsed the reports of the president of the Supreme Court and the chief public prosecutor and accepted their replies to the contributions.

The session of the National Assembly ended after questions from the floor.

## BRIEFS

INFLUENZA IN BUDAPEST -- From 14 to 20 March, there were 30,200 new influenza cases reported in Budapest, considerably fewer than the 51,500 reported during the tenth week of the epidemic. The number of students absent from school is also diminishing. However, the ban on hospital visits remains in force in the capital. Since the beginning of the epidemic, approximately 170,000 people have contracted influenza in Budapest. [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 23 Mar 83 p 9 AU]

EDUCATIONAL WORK WITH USSR -- A 3-year educational work plan was signed in our capital by representatives of the responsible Hungarian and Soviet ministries. They agreed on the exchange of educational specialists and o extending direct contacts between educational research institutions. Agreement was reached on the further education of Russian-language teachers and on language summer camps for Hungarian secondary school pupils. [Text] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 25 Mar 83 LD]

BULGARIAN PARTY DELEGATION -- Budapest, March 25 (MTI) -- A delegation of Bulgarian party workers, headed by Atanas Popov, member of the Central Control Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and head of department at the BCP Central Committee, paid a visit to Hungary from March 21 to 25 on the invitation of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party. The delegation, which studied party management of traffic and transport, met Ferenc Havasi, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 25 Mar 83 LD]

ECE TALKS IN BUDAPEST -- Budapest, March 25 (MTI) -- Klaus Sahlgren, secretary-general of the Economic Committee for Europe (ECE), has conducted talks in Budapest with Ferenc Bartha, Hungarian deputy minister, head of the Secretariat of International Economic Relations of the Hungarian Council of Ministers and current chairman of the ECE General Assembly. During his visit Klaus Sahlgren was received by Foreign Trade Minister Peter Veress, Undersecretary of state of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture Miklos Villanyi and Deputy Foreign Minister Imre Holiai. Klaus Sahlgren left Hungary Friday. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1725 GMT 25 Mar 83 LD]

GOVERNMENT ANTI-INFLATION PROGRAM OUTLINED

AU281450 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 24 Mar 83 p 3

[PAP report: "The Government Program To Counteract Inflation"]

[Text] I. The Program's Aim -- To Protect the Community's Standard of Living

In our economy, there is at present both a chance to improve the market situation and a danger that this situation will become worse.

The government is addressing the anti-inflation program above all to the fundamental bodies of the economy -- to the enterprises, since that is mainly where inflation is caused. Effectively combating this inflation demands an understanding of tasks which are essential to undertake and an acceptance of these tasks by most of society.

In the second half of 1982, industrial production began to grow steadily. However, the production of market goods is still at an unsatisfactory stage. There is also a lack of progress in lowering costs.

At the same time, wages and other forms of income are quickly rising. The increase in the money supply, coupled with inadequate supplies of goods to the market, sometimes makes it necessary to raise prices. This leads to increased costs of living, which may in turn force another wage increase. This creates the danger of an increased amount of money in circulation which is not backed by market goods, and increased inflation.

The government understands almost all the demands that are being made to increase wages and benefits, and to extend the range of benefits. However, in the current state of the economy, meeting all these demands would only mean paying out money which is not backed by anything. For counteracting inflation by overcoming its causes demands backing down from wage demands which are excessive compared to the economy's possibilities.

The further development of the market situation may proceed in two directions:

-- Either we will succeed in overcoming and combating the sources of inflation, undertaking comprehensive activity for this purpose;

-- Or there will be an accumulation of negative phenomena and trends serving to push up inflation, meaning that it might even be necessary to raise retail prices by 20 percent per year from 1983 to 1985 in order to close the loophole which is threatening us.

The government is against achieving market equilibrium by means of widescale price increases because this hits poor families and other economically weaker groups of society the hardest. That is why the government is presenting proposals which:

-- Protect the interests of the poorest families and social groups;

-- Are aimed at consistently strengthening reform and making the functioning of reform mechanisms more efficient in order to prevent cases where higher wages are paid out without a corresponding increase in work efficiency and an improvement in economic management.

These proposals are also meant to distribute the burdens of the crisis more evenly.

The government has chosen to combat inflation mainly as follows:

-- By stimulating more effectively an increase in the production of market goods and an improvement in services, a better use of production potential and the development of activities aimed at reducing costs and achieving all-round savings;

-- by cutting down on budgetary expenditure, mainly by making cuts in the central and local administration;

-- by counteracting excessive wages not justified by the amount of work put in, making those people whose incomes are out of proportion to their work results bear heavier costs of the crisis and adapting the level of social benefits to suit the economy's possibilities.

II. Greater Production, Lower Costs, Lower Prices

The national socioeconomic plan for 1983-1985 envisages an increase in the supply of goods and services by Z700 billion, or 24 percent. This is 21 percent more per inhabitant of Poland. It is possible to increase supply even more, by at least Z80-100 billion. Therefore the government proposes the following:

1. creating a better use of existing production potential in industrial branches and enterprises which produce market goods;

2. commencing production of goods of secondary importance for market needs in all enterprises where this is possible;

3. making use of disused buildings in order to set up new local industrial enterprises working for the needs of the market;

4. undertaking small-scale production by scientific and research bases and colleges, whereby these would act jointly with industrial enterprises in possession of unused equipment and production capability;

5. developing an "enterprising nature among citizens" in various forms: domestic industry; private production for one's own needs, for example by people with backyard gardens; the breeding of small animals; stocking municipal ponds with fish; small-scale food processing; wood processing; basket-weaving; small-scale production of building materials, and so on.

6. having workers, and pensioners as well, undertake additional production work on behalf of their enterprises outside normal working hours and, if necessary, by using equipment not in use, for example on nonworking days. The government has already decided to raise the maximum earnings level which does not cause a loss of retirement and other forms of pensions. This earnings level is now Z96,000 during 12 successive months for blue-collar posts and Z64,800 for white-collar posts.

7. developing services, especially repair and conservation services, to be carried out by specialized service centers and by industrial enterprises;

8. banning the sale of market goods produced by a particular enterprise to workers in that enterprise (except the allowances established in group contracts) and banning the handing over of market goods produced by a particular enterprise to other producers.

III. Concerning Greater Contribution by Enterprises Toward Overcoming the Sources of Inflation

1. The principle of "hard-to-get money" will be applied to enterprises. The government will take away from enterprises money which has been earned without an improvement in production or by raising prices, by lowering the quality of production, and so on. A condition for obtaining credits is that the enterprise must allocate part of its profits for development purposes. It is envisaged that in 1984 allocating a certain part of one's profits for development needs will become compulsory.

2. Enterprises should examine how they are lowering unit costs of production, this being a basic part of their self-examination. Enterprises and their founding bodies should examine their production costs at least once every 6 months.

3. Enterprises which have lost their credit rating or undergo a transformation will be unable to raise wages and pay bonuses out of their profits, and their wage funds will be frozen.

4. Banks are being placed under an obligation to apply the following principle when granting a credit to an enterprise: Only those enterprises which are functioning rationally, are increasing production in accordance with the central plan, and are reducing production costs may obtain credits.

5. In connection with the evaluation of fixed assets to be carried out as of 1 January 1984, depreciation costs will be spread over 4 years in equal amounts, at a rate of 25 percent per year. The state budget will absorb a part of the growth in depreciation costs, allowing the resources gained this way to be used for improvements in production and investments.

6. The government will gradually diminish and then eliminate economic subsidies. As of 1984 subsidies will only be given to those sectors of production where they are naturally justified (mining, farming) and only when it is impossible or socially unjustifiable to fix prices high enough to cover production costs.

6. [as published] Raising expenditures because an enterprise or association is employing more people in its management or administration will be regarded as an unjustified expense, creating a greater tax burden.

7. Payments made from profits for 1983 and the following years will be spread in three rates: the first payment will be a preliminary one, and the remaining payments will be made after the balance sheet has been prepared and checked.

8. The government will make it compulsory to submit the results of economic activity by enterprises to wide social control. Enterprises will publish an abridged balance sheet and a report on their work performance in the press.

IV. Universal Saving Is the Order of the Day

1. As of 1 April 1983, the government will no longer authorize an increase in state budgetary expenditures without ensuring an increase in budgetary income at least at the same level.

2. In May 1983 the government will further decide on cutting positions and actual costs in the state administration -- both central and local.

3. The "savings program" assumes that total state budgetary expenditure throughout the 3 years will not be over Z150 billion.

4. Budgetary expenditure on earnings will be frozen at the 1983 level until the end of 1985, with the exception of enterprises which have recently become operational.

5. It is envisaged that as of 1984 sanatoriums will charge patients part of the cost of meals. The amount depends on the patient's income.

V. Concerning Fairer Distribution of the Effects of the Crisis

1. By the end of 1984, full records of earnings will be required by the following:

-- the unsocialized economy outside agriculture;

-- specialized private farms producing high-quality goods;

-- high-earning workers in the socialized economy.

2. The introduction of new taxation principles for units outside the unsocialized agricultural economy is foreseen already this year. Financial control over private economic activity will be stepped up, especially over activity carried out illegally and violating current tax regulations.

The tax system to be introduced will guarantee a feeling of stability for all craftsmen who work honestly.

3. The equalization tax will be extended to cover all types of income. It is envisaged that the level of this tax on any income exceeding a certain limit (for example, one and a half times the average salary in the socialized economy) would not be great, but would be progressively greater the higher one's income.

4. The government is working on an integrated agricultural tax to cover all sectors of agriculture. It is envisaged that this tax will be in two parts. One would cover all farms and be like a land tax, and the other would cover specialized production and farms with a permanent payroll and would be an income tax.

5. The government is proposing to tax people who have worked abroad for a certain length of time and who have gained disproportionate advantages because of fluctuations in currency exchanges rates.

6. The government is initiating a review of group work contracts and branch industrial charters with the aim of examining the privileges resulting from these group work contracts and charters. Conclusions on these will be presented to the Sejm and the Socioeconomic Council.

7. The government is proposing to change the principles behind financing housine construction. Down payments should be raised to 15 percent of building costs in the case of tenants' cooperatives, and 30 percent in the case of owners' cooperatives. The government assures that this will not cause a drop in investment outlay out of the state budget, as a result of which general funds for this important social goal will be increased. This should help ease housing problems.

8. The interest rate on bank credits drawn by individuals and private producers will be raised to a level exceeding the interest rate on savings. The only exception to this rule will be credits on state housing construction.

9. Taxes will be introduced and some will be raised on the so-called luxury forms of consumption such as recreational plots of over 1,500 square meters, summer houses -- particularly luxury ones which are fitted out for use all year round and are over 60 square meters -- foreign tourism, pleasure hunting, cars with over 1500 CC engines, and color television sets.

VI. Retail Price Policy

In order to secure a correct price policy and in accordance with public interests, it is assumed that:

1. A far-reaching stability of both rationed and nonrationed basic foodstuff prices will be ensured.

2. Prices of standard quality industrial goods will be maintained at a low level, while relatively higher prices for high quality luxury goods which are in short supply will be encouraged.

3. In accordance with these principles, 1983 will see:

-- the introduction of the planned price rises,

-- a freeze on contracted prices for supply and investment goods from 1 May until the end of the year.

-- A sales tax on high quality luxury goods will be introduced on some goods and raised on others.

4. The growth rate of retail prices is expected to be gradually reduced in 1984-1985, although it will still be necessary to raise them to a certain extent.

5. If the measures mapped out in the present program prove inadequate to improve the monetary-market situation, the government will then prepare and submit a draft to the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic on temporarily introducing a universal tax, like a levy, on above-average earnings for a strictly limited time.

The implementations of these measures provides the chance to restore market equilibrium and limit the scale of inflation to less than 10 percent even before 1985.

This is why the government is asking the entire community, all social organizations, local and workers' self-management bodies, management cadres and factory workers to accept, support and enrich the actions envisaged in the program by their own initiative.

Inflation will not die a natural death nor will it begin to fade away itself. It must be counteracted at the central level and by all economic units in unison. A lack of such accord could make our actions ineffective. It is for this reason that we must make a joint effort to do everything we can to implement the program and prevent an excessive rise in prices.

GOVERNMENT SAVINGS PROGRAM PRESENTED TO SEJM

AU281422 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 25 Mar 83 p 6

[PAP report: "The Government Savings Program Presented to the Sejm at Its First Spring Session"]

[Text] I. General Principles

A thrifty management of all kinds of resources is now becoming a vital necessity and a prerequisite for overcoming the crisis. There is no alternative to the savings program. Either we eradicate the waste of energy and materials, as well as man's skills and labor, and begin to leave our crisis behind, or production, the national income and our living standards will slump for yet another year.

The savings tasks provide above all for the elimination of waste, which is still a frequent occurrence in many sectors of the economy. We must realize that our country is among the countries with low economic efficiency. The GDR and Czechoslovakia produce more than we are able to from lower amounts of materials, energy and labor. In many highly developed countries this production is higher still.

The implementation of the economic reform is facilitating the implementation of the savings tasks, but what we also need is to make all our people realize that it is most necessary to save and to work productively.

Although the savings tasks included in the economic program are just a beginning of the measures leading to the necessary level of the effectiveness of productivity and of the use of materials and are not impressive, it will not be easy to implement them. This is because we must effect the savings that either do not require any additional expenditures, or that require only small expenditures and rapidly produce the expected returns.

However, it is worth making the effort to achieve the desired savings. If within 3 years we are able to reduce the consumption of materials in industry by 5.7-6.3 percent, we will be able to produce in 1985 goods worth Z430-480 billion more than the goods produced in 1982 from the same amount of materials. This means that the production achieved in 1985 would be worth 6.5-7.3 percent more than in 1982 and that in 1985 we could be richer or poorer by this amount of industrial goods alone.

The savings tasks included in the national socioeconomic plan seek above all to ensure the rational management of all production resources, in particular to cut down the prime costs of production and the costs of other economic activities; to lower the consumption of materials and energy in production; to increase productivity; to improve the exploitation of production capacities; to cut down losses in the production, transportation, storage, and use of products; to promote thrift in spending funds and to reduce budgetary expenditures.

These tasks can be fulfilled by the increased employment of the economic instruments adapted to the economic reform principles, by laying down centrally planned tasks and by carrying out organizational measures conducive to the concentration of efforts on the sectors that are of key importance for increasing the domestic base of materials and for improving the management of materials, fuels and energy.

II. The Aims of the Savings Program

The basic measures aimed at improving the effectiveness of economic management -- these measures are contained in the 1983-85 economic plan -- provide for a 10-12 percent increase in social productivity expressed in terms of the value of the national income per worker in the socialized economy. These measures are also aimed at reducing in 1985, as compared with 1982, the consumption of materials used to produce the national income, by 4.1-4.8 percent.

It is necessary to reduce the consumption of conventional fuels per unit of the national income by 3.4-4.7 percent in 1985 as compared with 1982; to reduce the consumption of materials in industrial production by 5.7-6.3 percent in 1985 as compared with 1982; and to reduce the consumption of energy in industrial production by 7.2-8.8 percent. It is also necessary to increase productivity in industry by 17.8-19.8 percent and in the building trades by 20 percent.

Improving the effectivensss of the use of domestic resources of materials, fuels and energy is a key problem, as is demonstrated by the following facts:

-- The costs of materials are the main item of production costs and account on average for 65 percent of the costs of industrial production and for about 45 percent in construction. If industry uses just 1 percent less materials it can save Z36 billion.

-- The present consumption of energy and materials to produce the national income is much higher than in many developed capitalist and socialist countries.

-- The expenditures used to save 1 ton of conventional fuels is 3 to 6 times lower than the expenditure used to extract, transport, and process 1 ton of fuels.

-- Cutting losses and improving the exploitation of resources in agriculture and farm produce processing industries is of special importance. It is estimated that the losses in farm production and in transportation and storage of farm produce and food account for about 30 percent of the entire food production in Poland.

Radically reducing these losses would enable us to overcome the food shortages in the next few years. For example, if we could reduce by 1 percent the present losses in the potato harvest, which amounts to 40 million tons, we could feed almost 50,000 extra hogs.

III. The Lines of Activities

The main lines of activities to reduce the consumption of energy and materials in production should be aimed at changing the structures in the economy, at exploiting to the maximum our production capacities, at developing the domestic base of materials, at rationalizing the use of fuels and energy, at conserving materials, at increasing the use of recycled materials and scrap, at improving the quality, durability and reliability of products, and at cutting down losses in materials and products at all stages of production, transportation, and storage.

The program of emergency measures is aimed at achieving simple savings which require no investments, except inventiveness, organizational activities, greater discipline, and a sense of duty in all sectors of the national economy, in every job and in citizens' daily life. We should pay special attention to such activities, particularly in 1983-85.

Long-term measures provide for the implementation of centrally directed tasks, mainly in the fuel sector. These tasks include:

-- conservation of fuels by replacing and modernizing boilers;

-- conservation of fuels in cement plants by promoting the dry production of cement and by restricting the use of mazout;

-- conservation of motor oil by increasing the loading capacities of automobiles;

-- conservation of gasoline by employing supercharged engines;

-- conservation of natural gas, mainly in the extraction of sulfur, in the foundry industry and in the production of chemical fertilizers;

-- conservation of fuels and energy by modernizing technological processes;

-- conservation of fuels and energy in construction by improving the insulation of buildings and thermal conuits;

-- improvement in the use of materials;

-- conservation of electric energy by readjusting electric installations, especially those of great power;

-- utilization of unused technological heat to heat industrial premises.

These tasks include measures requiring increased investment funds worth Z135 billion in 1983-90. It is proposed to:

-- produce supercharged engines for trucks;

-- produce new trucks with loading capacity increased by 80 percent;

-- produce stronger engines for medium trucks;

-- produce truck-tractors capable of hauling 16-20 tons.

It is estimated that liquid fuel conservation should amount on this account to some 200,000 tons a year and that transportation will not have to carry this amount of gasoline.

It is also proposed to:

-- exploit furance gas in the Katowice foundry;

-- withdraw natural gas from the extraction of sulfur in the Jeziorko sulfur mine;

-- reduce the unit consumption of gas in the production of ammonia by modernizing the present plant;

-- produce higher quality insulation materials.

In 1983-84 we will review the production of finished goods and the use of technologies from the viewpoint of the consumption of energy and materials. Finished products and technologies that use too much energy and materials must be gradually eliminated.

Measures to modernize the use of energy, which should be implemented in 1983-85 and paid for by enterprises themselves and by bank loans, should produce savings worth about 750,000 tons of conventional fuels. Banks will provide priority loans for these measures and will charge lower interest.

Cutting losses in the harvest of grains, potatoes and bulk fodder, improving the quality of farm crops and animals and cutting losses in the turnover, processing, and storage of farm produce will be the main lines of action in agriculture and farm produce processing.

This will be achieved by propagating the achievements of farming science in practice; by introducting new brands of suitable crops and more productive animals, including cows; by improving farming and breeding techniques at state and private farms; by eliminating losses in the harvest, transportation, and storage of farm produce, especially potatoes, fodder, vegetables, and fruit; and by improving the technology, turnover, and processing of farm produce in order to eliminate losses and to rationalize the organization of procurement by exploiting the system of private traders.

It is expected that the building trades will reduce the consumption of materials up to 1985, as compared with 1982, by 6 percent. This conservation of building materials will make it possible to build about 20,000 apartments. It is planned to achieve savings in the consumption of cement of 550,000-650,000 tons or 8.5-9.9 percent and in the consumption of rolled goods of 70,000-90,000 tons or 5.5-7.4 percent. Savings on other materials will also be made.

Emergency activities to achieve these savings include improvements in the organization of building and assembly work, limits on materials, control of material consumption, updating and supplementing the norms of material consumption, greater control of the take-overs of materials, and increased use of recycled materials and scrap.

Long-term activities include, inter alia, the elimination of the technologies that consume large amounts of energy and materials, improvements in the present system of building, abandoning the use of reinforced concrete for sanitary units, introducing designs that conserve materials, and reducing the consumption of cement and steel.

It is also necessary to prepare new design and material solutions to meet the need for multi-family dwellings and single-family dwellings; to intensively develop the industry of insulation materials, mainly synthetic wool and lighter cellular concrete; to devise better heating systems; to intensify the local production of building materials from local resources; and to develop housing construction from these materials.

As for employment and productivity, the plan for 1983-85 provides for increases in social productivity by 10-12 percent. This task is to be achieved by increasing production, improving work organization, better exploiting working time, rationalizing manpower, sorting out the work norms of plants as one of the conditions enabling plants to introduce the planned reform of the wage system, by improving plants' internal structure in favor of individual work benches, by ensuring that the local manpower offices are the only bodies administering job vacancies, and by the verification through these offices of the correctness of the demands for labor submitted by plants.

IV. Instruments of Implementation

To implement the planned conservation measures it is necessary to exert a direct influence on economic units, as well as to use various forms of indirect influence -- that is, legal economic instruments.

The instruments of direct influence include bans on the production of certain goods and on the employment of ineffective technologies; the introduction of state norms and requirements relating to quality and exploitation; limits on the consumption of fuels and energy; and the quotas of materials.

The instruments of indirect influence include, inter alia, differentiated criteria of production, depending on the kind of production, and relief in income taxation.

To ensure the conservation of imported materials and production components, the program for promoting lighter production will be developed Its implementation will be supported by government orders and economic instruments.

It is necessary to increase the use of prices and custom duties to stimulate conservation measures in the economy. It is expected, inter alia, to impose high custom duties on imported materials that compete with Polish materials and on imported products and installations that require large amounts of energy and materials for operation.

The system of contributions to the state fund of industrial stimulation -- this system was modified in 1983 -- and other solutions that are valid as of 1983 will help rationalize employment and increase social productivity and will tie the amount of funds possessed by plants to their production and efficiency results. These solutions will include the introduction of the costs that are necessary for price fixing, the introduction of unjustified costs and losses as an additional element of income taxation imposed on plants, and the expansion of regulated prices.

The ministers of economic ministries are instructed to work out long-term programs for saving and the rational use of energy, fuels, and materials and to submit these programs to the Planning Commission, to the minister of materials management, and to the chief inspector of energy by 30 September 1983. The programs should define projected activities and deadlines and methods of their implementation and their projected effects.

Economic enterprises and organizations will draw up their own savings programs for 1983-85 and will submit them to workers self-management bodies for acceptance by 31 May 1983. The implementation of these programs should be evaluated by self-management bodies.

Voivodas and heads of towns and rural parishes will draw up savings programs for 1983-85 and will submit them to voivodship, rural and urban people's councils by 31 May 1983. The implementation of these programs will be evaluated by the sessions of people's councils.

The implementation of tasks relating to the conservation of materials, fuels, and energy requires investment funds. In 1983 it will be possible to finance small investments in plants by plant resources reinforced by bank loans. After 1983 efforts will be made to create conditions favoring the implementation of investments aimed at conserving fuels, energy, and materials and at promoting the exploitation of domestic materials chosen for production as a result of competition.

The basic savings tasks implemented by budgetary units should help reduce the state budget by about Z145 billion in 1983-85. Some Z132 billion of this amount are already included in the estimated budgetary incomes and expenditures in the period in question.

V. Control of Program Implementation

The implementation of the savings program calls for promoting a climate of general thrift in all echelons of the national economy, in every job, and in citizens' daily life.

The implementation of the savings program and the savings measures provided by it will be subjected to comprehensive control checks. The control process will include initiatives submitted by individual workers in plants and economic organizations, as well as by citizens and self-government bodies of inhabitants. Every report on waste must be investigated. Workers and cooperative self-management bodies in plants, cooperatives, and economic organizations will evaluate twice a year the implementation of the savings programs and plans in their own plants.

Voivodship and rural people's councils will evaluate twice a year the implementation of the savings programs in their own areas.

The savings commission working under a deputy chairman of the planning commission will coordinate the entire control and evaluation of the adopted savings program.

The program includes a rider showing the basic indicators of the effectiveness of economic management.

MEETINGS OPEN TO DISCUSS ECONOMIC PLAN, PROGRAMS

LD300700 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1100 GMT 29 Mar 83

[Text] At the office of the Council of Ministers in Warsaw, deputy voivodas, deputy mayors of voivodship-level towns, and chairmen of the voivodship planning commissions have begun to meet with heads of the economic ministries. The draft national socio-economic plan for 1983-85 and the government programs of savings and anti-inflation integrally linked with it are being discussed.

Opening the conference, its chairman, Deputy Premier Janusz Obodowski, stressed that the main objective of the plan and both program is to overcome the present difficult living conditions. In this respect there are no differences between the aspirations of the community and the government. The draft plan submitted to the Sejm constitutes a compromise between the expectations and the possibilities of their implementation.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH OTHER COUNTRIES VIEWED

LD300225 Warsaw PAP in English 2034 GMT 29 Mar 83

[Text] Warsaw 29 March -- Prospects of economic cooperation with developed capitalist countries were reviewed today at a meeting of the Coordinating Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation With Foreign Countries chaired by Deputy Premier Zbigniew Madej.

The committee stressed that in view of the country's difficult economic situation, growth of export must be achieved through more efficient utilization of the existing production potential and its adaptation rather than investments.

The meeting stressed that undertakings like the anti-inflation programme and the austerity programme are compatible with recommendations of, for instance, the International Monetary Fund and argued that Poland's ability to meet its payment obligations was directly dependent on regulations facilitating access of Polish goods to Western markets. Any obstacles piled up in this domain (?are bound to ricochet) against [word indistinct] imposing restrictions on Polish exports. Aware of this, certain Western countries have embarked on an active policy in economic relations with Poland, the meeting said.

It was pointed out that acceleration of repayment of Polish obligations would be enhanced given active participation of Poland's Western economic partners in finishing or putting in operation mothballed investment projects in Poland.

NEW AGRICULTURE MINISTER DISCUSSES POLICY, GOALS

LD300145 Warsaw PAP in English 2038 GMT 29 Mar 83

[Text] Warsaw 29 March -- The main objective of agriculture and food economy is to gradually secure food self-sufficiency for Poland and to restore equilibrium between plant and animal production, said Minister of Agriculture and Food Economy Stanislaw Zieba at a news conference held here today.

He stressed that Polish agriculture had necessary conditions to ensure adequate amounts of food to society. To attain this goal, effectiveness of agricultural production must be raised and losses in food processing limited.

We must lay down foundations for expanding animal breeding on the basis of our own fodders, the minister said.

The land policy is an important criterion of the credibility of the state's agricultural policy. Every farmer who proves his desire to develop his farm with good productivity expressed as crops marketed in the socialized market has a right to (more) land, Stanislaw Zieba said. He added that last year 230,000 hectares of farmland were sold to private farmers from the state land fund.

The principle of a stable agricultural policy saying that state procurement prices will not be changed more often than once a year will be observed. Proposals of price changes will be consulted with farmers' organizations, said Minister Zieba.

RZECZPOSPOLITA INTERVIEWS NEW SEJM SPOKESMAN

AU300855 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 26/27 Mar 83 p 2

[Krzysztof Potrzebnicki interview with Krzysztof Trebaczkiewicz, government spokesman for Sejm affairs: "Close Cooperation, Daily Contact" -- date and place not given]

[Text] [Question] We have done without a government spokesman for Sejm affairs for a long time. Why is it only now that such a post has been created?

[Answer] The intensity of contacts between the government and the Sejm has influenced this above all. In this respect, the current eighth term of office has been unlike any other in the history of People's Poland. This is evidenced by the rich legislative work we have done consisting of a thorough modernization of our legal system, the creation of legal-systemic reform structures and the reconstruction and socialist democratization of our state. One must also bear in mind that deputies are addressing a huge number of questions, requests, and opinions to the government.

These are without doubt a valuable source of information on society's moods and on various kinds of troublesome problems; they create an impulse to make decisions, indicate loopholes in the regulations, and point out the need to exercise existing powers more energetically. The number of motions made by deputies during the current term of office has reached an unprecedented level. Deputies have raised over 390 questions between the beginning of the present term of office and now. There were only 37 questions raised during the entire seventh term of office, and only 15 during the sixth. This is surely a clear illustration of the change that has occurred in government-Sejm relations and of the fact that the parliament is taking full advantage of its prerogatives. Nevertheless, the result of this, and one must bear this in mind, is that since the executive authorities are dealing with a considerably greater number of issues that have been submitted to them by deputies, they must also solve a multitude of problems connected with them. That is why it is necessary to seek new solutions, and that is why it was necessary to appoint a spokesman for Sejm affairs.

[Question] Please pardon the expression, but is the spokesman meant to be a kind of dam against the activity of deputies?

[Answer] On the contrary, the government realizes the urgent need to make better use of the contents of deputies' speeches in central administrative work. Therefore, the spokesman is meant to enable all deputies' motions to be settled quickly and honestly. He will thus play the role of a permanent link between the Sejm and the government and will see to it that all bodies of state administration fulfill their duties to the Sejm correctly.

[Question] So what can deputies expect from the spokesman?

[Answer] I mentioned powers of control a moment ago. This means above all making sure that deputies' motions are answered in good time so that the answers are not merely words, but faithfully reflect the problem and present appropriate and concise argumentation. It is even essential for government office leaderships to systematically examine the information gleaned from deputies' speeches and to analyze and finally systematically appraise how well issues which have been brought up by deputies are being settled. I would like to add that the spokesman is obliged to present the premier with periodic reports showing how government departments are reacting to deputies' speeches. The spokesman can also prepare analyses on the same subject for individual government offices. It is also important that specific ministries take deputies' suggestions into consideration.

[Question] The deputies would undoubtedly welcome more details in the reports that are reaching them on the government's proposals.

[Answer] And even here a wide forum for activities opens up before the spokesman. Let us try to implement new ways of presenting the assumptions of the government's policies to the Sejm. The spokesman will, particularly when especially difficult matters are taken up which attract the attention of public opinion and cause disputes, organize meetings with representatives of executive bodies at the request of the deputies, even before the commission meets, at which the parliamentarians will obtain additional information and explanations concerning the intentions and motives behind the position the government takes. Let me remind you that the Council of Ministers, in submitting, for instance, a draft law to the Sejm, does not select one of its members to be responsible for actually presenting and explaining the submitted proposition to the deputies. I will be helping government representatives to clear up misunderstandings, vagueness, and doubts, as well as to interpret the principles behind the government's proposals. Discussions between the deputies and representatives of the government will in the same way be able to focus on basic problems and the essence of the problem.

This has become more important due to the fact that the draft presented to the deputies was the product of cooperation among various ministries. I shall also do my best to ensure that the principles behind the government's policies which are presented to the Sejm, particularly when the commission is in session, are explained and presented by competent, properly empowered, and prepared representatives of the government.

[Question] And what function should the spokesman for Sejm affairs perform for the government?

[Answer] I have already mentioned my role in presenting the government's positions to the Sejm. It is worth remembering at this point that at the same time that the extent of the role and procedures of the office of government spokesman for Sejm affairs were laid down, the principles of the government's representatives and its bodies were defined. This coincidence is all the more remarkable in that this other document assigns special duties to all government representatives. The second duty of the spokesman is to see to it that answers are given in the Sejm to questions raised by deputies and that their duties to the Sejm are discharged. A third extremely important part of the spokesman's activities will be to coordinate the presentation of the government's position.

[Question] This sounds rather mysterious....

[Answer] But it is not a mystery. The fact is that every Sejm body should be in contact with a uniform and coherent government position. In other words, a difference of opinion among ministries must be explained within the government instead of being transferred to the parliamentary forum. In practice, implementing this task will depend on close contact and cooperation between the spokesman, ministers and heads of central offices, while its aim will be to prepare a uniform position and common views.

[Question] Is not the fact that you have taken a post without a tradition -- that is, one whose style and work methods were not predetermined by your predecessors who left any examples or experiences -- a strain on you?

[Answer] It has indeed been set up for the first time, and I believe that before the war this post was not foreseen in the government structure. Certainly this brings certain stresses with it, and I have felt these during the weeks of intensive work since my nomination. As the first spokesman, I would simply like to make a good start and create a basis for the proper functioning of this, after all, very necessary government cell.

[Question] You are a deputy as well as a government spokesman for Sejm affairs. How do you propose to reconcile the two?

[Answer] I will have to assume a kind of dual role. This is not an isolated incident. Several ministers and deputy ministers are currently deputies and are reconciling their positions in the central state administration with their duties as deputies. The experience as a deputy which I obtained during my two terms of office, my knowledge of the workings of parliamentary affairs, the procedures and the problems which currently face the Sejm, and in the long run the deputies themselves, should all to a large degree help me to perform the duties which the chairman of the Council of Ministers entrusted me with.

## WORKERS COMMITTEE ORGANIZERS, LEADERS ON TRIAL

LD291739 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1708 GMT 29 Mar 83

[Text] A trial has begun before the court of the Warsaw Military District of a group of nine persons, the organizers and leaders of an illegal organization called: Inter-factory workers solidarity committee. The indictment, among other things, accuses them of calling and organizing strikes and street demonstrations in Warsaw, and also of publishing and distributing illegal publications calling for the disruption of public order and the use of terror against persons they considered to be political opponents. After reading the indictment, the court began to hear explanations by the accused.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES U.S. TRADE OFFICIAL ROSENTHAL

AU292039 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1948 GMT 29 Mar 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 29/3/1983 -- Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu received in the afternoon of March 29 Milton Rosenthal, co-chairman of the Romanian-U.S. Economic Council, now paying a visit to Romania. During the interview, aspects were examined of the Romanian-U.S. relations, especially of the economic collaboration and cooperation. Emphasis was placed on the important contribution of the Romanian-U.S. Economic Council to amplifying and deepening the economic links, to widening the sphere of cooperation, to intensifying and diversifying commercial exchanges. Both sides assessed that the manysided Romanian-U.S. relations was for the benefit of both countries, served a better mutual acquaintance and cooperation between the two states and peoples, the general cause of detente and peace in the world.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES PRC ENVOY'S CREDENTIALS

AU292015 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 29 Mar 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 29/3/1983 -- On March 29, President Nicolae Ceausescu of the Socialist Republic of Romania received Li Zewang who presented his letters of credence as ambassador of the People's Republic of China in Bucharest.

On the occasion messages were exchanged between President Nicolae Ceausescu and the Chairman of the Standing Committee of the People's Congress of the People's China, Ye Jianying.

The address presented by the ambassador highlights the fact that between the RCP and the Chinese Communist Party as well as between the two countries and peoples exists a revolutionary friendship and militant solidarity, that they show mutual confidence and respect and support each other, while the relations of friendship and collaboration between Romania and China are strictly based on the principles of fully equal rights, independence and sovereignty. Last year, the address reads, President Nicolae Ceausescu paid a new visit to the People's China and made a new important contribution to the development of the Romanian-Chinese relations". [quotation mark as received]

"The fraternal Romanian people, the address goes on, under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party with General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu at head, advances firmly on the road of socialism and succeeds brilliant achievements in the socialist construction work. In her international activity Romania promotes a policy of independence and self-dependent development, opposes the policy of force, defends the peace of the world and the cause of mankind's progress, enjoying the admiration and elogistic appreciation of the peace-loving countries and peoples in the whole world".

Receiving the credentials, President Nicolae Ceausescu highlights in his address that the lasting relations of friendship and collaboration between the two parties, countries and peoples witness continuous development in all the fields, the summit interviews and the agreements reached on these occasions giving strong impetus each time to the collaboration between them.

We are convinced, reads the address of the Romanian head of state, that the friendship and multilateral collaboration between the Romanian Communist Party and the Chinese Communist Party, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of China, the mutually advantageous economic coooperation, the collaboration in the international life will develop even stronger, to the interest of the Romanian people and of the Chinese one, of the general cause of socialism and peace.

At the conclusion of the address the fact is shown that Romania militates consistently for a policy of peace and collaboration and detente, for halting the dangerous course of events towards confrontation and war, for eliminating the policy of strength and dictate, of redivision of the world into zones of influence, for a halting of the arms race and a passage to disarmament, to nuclear disarmament in the first place, for solving all the interstate conflicts exclusively by peaceful means.

ROMANIAN DEPORTED FROM UK SAYS HE 'WAS TORTURED'

AU301415 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1330 GMT 30 Mar 83

["The Truth About Stancu Papusoiu" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 30/3/1983 -- Recently the Western press has dealt insistently with the issue Stancu Papusoiu, a fugitive from Romania, who arrived in England and was sent to Bucharest at the initiative of the British authorities. Related to the so-called Papusoiu issue we are able to mention the following:

Stancu Papusoiu was born on June 3, 1953, in Commune Tuglui, Olt County, in a peasant's family. He is the youngest in six brothers. After graduating the general school (eight grades) he worked as untrained hand on various construction sites in the western part of the country, far from his family which he contacted scarcely.

In early 1971 he was sentended to five months in prison, for attempt to illegally cross the border. The same year he was sentenced once again for the same reason, to one year in prison, and he served 11 months. In 1977 he was sent before the court and sentenced to three years and two months in prison, for gang rape. Two months after imprisonment he benefitted by pardoning decreed by the Romanian head of state. In 1978 he was condemned to pay 3,000 lei penal fines for a beating offence.

While serving his last term his father died, whom he had not seen actually for a long time.

After the military service he wandered for several months, as an untrained hand, at the Matasari mine in the Gorj coalfield.

In 1980 he crossed illegally Romania's state border.

Recently, during an interview with a staff member of the Romanian news agency AGERPRES, Stancu Papusoiu talked about the things that happened to him during the two years and a half of absence from the country.

Fraudulently leaving the country, he went to Austria, where he stood several months' imprisonment for illegal penetration in to that country, and then he was interned at the Traiskirchen camp, where he lived until December 1980. As he was denied approval to reside in a capitalist country, he fled the camp and crossed the border illegally, to Italy. Police forces arrested and imprisoned him for six months at Udine. Then he was interned in the Latina camp.

Travelling clandestinely he arrived in West Germany by mid 1981. He was arrested by the police and put in jail. Throughout the period he was interrogaged at length and submitted to physical punishments. He was released on condition to leave immediately the West German territory, never to return.

He went to France in early 1982, where he served one month and a half in prison, for thieving.

He decided to go to England in April 1982. He crossed the channel in the cargo of a ship and three days later he surrendered to the London police.

He stood in prison (?in) March 1983, when the British authorities transported him handcuffed at the London airport and on their request he boarded a Tarom plane for Bucharest.

While in London, according to his statement, Stancu Papusoiu suffered a severe treatment. He was beaten and tortured repeatedly. His requests for residence in England or in other country were left unanswered. Over the period he did not have a chance to talk to other officials than those who conducted the interrogation in jail.

Bucharest authorities looked into the issue and approved the return to the country of Romanian citizen Stancu Papusoiu, and are to make a decision as concerns his breaking the laws of the state.

For the time being, given his health condition which is worse than precarious, authorities have decided that he shall be given medical care immediately at the regional hospital of Craiova, the nearest to his native commune.

MINISTER DUMA CONDUCTS TALKS IN SWITZERLAND

AU242042 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2000 GMT 24 Mar 83

[Text] Berne, AGERPRES 24/3/1983 -- Talks were conducted in Berne between Aurel Duma, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Romania, and Raymond Probst, secretary of state at the Federal Foreign Affairs Department of Switzerland. The talks, which proceeded in a cordial atmosphere, were an opportunity to examine the current development stage of the Romanian-Swiss relations and identify new ways and means of expanding commercial exchanges and economic cooperation, both bilaterally and on third markets, of developing cooperation in other fields of mutual interest. Current questions of the international life were also approached.

DUMA MEETS ITALIAN PREMIER FANFANI IN ROME

AU292005 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1910 GMT 29 Mar 83

[Text] Rome, (AGERPRES) 29/3/1983 -- A cordial exchange of messages between President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania and Italian Prime Minister Amintore Fanfani, was occasioned by the call paid on the latter by Aurel Duma, minister secretary of state, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Romania, now in Rome in order to participate in the proceedings of the Romanian-Italian joint governmental commission on economic, industrial, and technical cooperation.

Amintore Fanfani evoked with pleasure the interview and talks he had with President Nicolae Ceausescu in Bucharest and appreciated highly the role and contribution made by the Romanian head of state to the development of the friendship and collaboration on multiple planes between the two countries and peoples, to the cause of peace and security in Europe and throughout the world.

The sides highlighted with satisfaction the stage attained by the Romanian-Italian relations and expressed conviction that they would further follow an ascending course, that the present session of the joint commission would find new ways and means for amplification of the economic cooperation both on a bilateral plane and on third markets.

SECURITY CHIEF RECEIVED BY IRAQI PRESIDENT

AU272033 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 27 Mar 83

[Excerpt] An exchange of friendly messages took place between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Saddam Husayn, president of the Republic of Iraq, when the head of the Iraqi state received Tudor Postelnicu, minister secretary of state and chief of the State Security Department, in Baghdad. The latter is on a visit to Iraq.

PETRESCU TALKS WITH IRAQI TRANSPORT MINISTER

AU292022 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 29 Mar 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 29/3/1983 -- The possibilities of developing the Romanian-Iraqi relations of cooperation in rail, road, and naval transport, post and telecommunications, of jointly building units of mutual interest, are to be approached during the talks that started in Bucharest on March 29 between a delegation led by Gheorghe Petrescu, Romanian deputy prime minister, and a delegation led by 'Abd al-Jabbar 'Abd ar-Rahim al-Asadi, Iraqi minister of transport and communications. The talks are attended by Vasile Bulucea, Romanian minister of transport and telecommunications.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER HAS TALKS IN TUNIS

AU271806 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1545 GMT 27 Mar 83

[Excerpt] Tunis (AGERPRES) -- 27/3/1983 -- Consultations took place in Tunis at a level of Foreign Ministry executives of Romania and Tunisia. They analyzed the possibilities and modalities of amplifying the political contacts and especially the economic collaboration and cooperation between the two countries. An extensive exchange of views covered major issues of mutual interest of the current international situation. Constantin Oancea, deputy minister of foreign affairs, was received on the occasion by Foreign Minister Beji Caid es-Sebsi, and had talks with Secretaries of State M. Mestiri and Ben Arfa [spellings as received], as well as with the secretary-general of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Tunisia.

MIU DOBRESCU MEETS MOROCCAN PARTY LEADERS

AU271907 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1550 GMT 27 Mar 83

[Excerpt] Rabat (AGERPRES) 27/3/1983 -- Miu Dobrescu, head of the RCP delegation to the Third National Congress of the Party of Progress and Socialism of Morocco, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, had meetings with Abderrahim Bouabid, first secretary of the Socialist Union of People's Forces [SUPF] and with Abdallah Ibrahim, secretary-general of the National Union of People's Forces [NUPF] of Morocco.

Further Report

AU292006 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1852 GMT 29 Mar 83

[Excerpt] Rabat, (AGERPRES) 29/3/1983 -- The head of the RCP delegation who attended the National Congress of the Parti du Progres et du Socialisme of Morocco, Miu Dobrescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP met, in Rabat, with Abdelhaz Tazi, member of the Executive Committee of the Istiqlal Party, minister-secretary of state at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

Meeting With Ali Yata

AU301040 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0940 GMT 30 Mar 83

[Text] Rabat, AGERPRES 30/3/1983 -- The delegation of the Romanian Communist Party, led by Miu Dobrescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, met with a delegation of Parti du Progres et du Socialisme (PPS) of Morocco, led by Ali Yata, secretary-general of that party.

ANGOLAN PRESIDENT RECEIVES AGRICULTURE OFFICIAL

AU261901 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1835 GMT 26 Mar 83

[Excerpt] Luanda (AGERPRES) 26/3/1983 -- Messages were exchanged between Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, and Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] -Labor Party, president of the People's Republic of Angola, during the call Marin Capisizu, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, now on a visit to that country paid on the Angolan head of state.

HUNGARIAN EMBASSY AWARDS ROMANIAN POET, OTHERS

AU281827 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 24 Mar 83 p 5

[Text] A festive gathering took place at the Embassy of the Hungarian People's Republic in Bucharest on 23 March, at which Ambassador Miklos Barity presented the order "Banner of the Hungarian People's Republic With Laurel Wreath" to poet Eugen Jebeleanu and the order "Banner of the Hungarian People's Republic" to publisher Sandro Kacso and composer Zeno Vancea. The awards were conferred on them by that country's presidential council for their contribution to developing Romanian-Hungarian artistic and cultural exchanges and to deepening friendship between the Romanian and Hungarian peoples. The festive gathering was attended by Dumitru Radu Popescu, chairman of the Writers' Union; Nicolae Calinoiu, chairman of the Union of Composers and Musicologists; by representatives from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Council for Socialist Education and Culture, writers, musicians and other men of art and culture and by journalists. Gyula Csak, secretary of the Writers' Union of the Hungarian People's Republic, was also present.

MINING MINISTER ON COAL OUTPUT INCREASE 14-20 MAR

AU241325 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 22 Mar 83 pp 1, 3

[Interview with Ion Lazarescu, minister of mines, by Ion Teodor: "152,000 Tons -- the Largest Daily Coal Output Achieved Thus Far"; passages in all capitals published in boldface]

[Excerpts] Question: Since the introduction of the continuous work schedule, the largest average daily coal output of 152,000 tons was achieved during the week of 14-20 March. Comrade Minister, what is the explanation for this?

Answer: As I mentioned in our former interviews, the coal production level depends on very many factors. This is why -- although we are practically referring to last week's coal output -- it is befitting to mention first and foremost the decisive role played by the measures initiated by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu to better organize the mining activity and the support granted to develop and modernize the material basis of that sector. Along this line, it is worth mentioning that during the period I am referring to a number of problems concerning material-technical supply were better resolved. Obviously, this is all coupled with the sustained efforts made by all working people in the extractive industry, who are fully aware of the importance of tasks devolving on them and who are determined to make every effort to develop the country's energy basis. This briefly explains the results achieved IN THE RECENTLY CONCLUDED WEEK WHEN THE PRODUCTION PLAN THROUGHOUT THAT BRANCH WAS EXCEEDED BY MORE THAN 51,500 TONS OF COAL, an excess achieved almost completely -- as the annexed table shows -- by the Motru and Rovinari Mining Combines.

Outputs Achieved in the Week of 14-20 March

| Unit | Compared With the Plan -- in tons -- |
|---|---|
| Rovinari Mining Combine | Plus 27,600 |
| Motru Mining Combine | Plus 23,300 |
| Ploiesti Mining Combine | Plus 3,475 |
| Comanesti Mining Enterprise | Plus 516 |

The plan was not completely fulfilled by the Voivozi Mining Enterprise, the Mehedinti Mining Enterprise, the Jiu Valley Mining Combine, the Salaj Mining Enterprise and Horezu Mining Enterprise.

I would like to mention specially the units within the Jiu Valley Mining Combine which achieved 661 tons last week. True, the Jiu Valley mining units exceeded the plan by 1,117 tons of coal. However, Anina, a unit belonging to that combine, had a faulty extraction machine and thus the lag recorded here was larger than the overfulfillment of the production plan scored by the Jiu Valley mines.

Question: We believe that the list [of front-ranking working collectives] remains open. Actually, in conclusion we would like you to refer to actions that have to be taken to consolidate the positive results achieved and to continue to increase oil output.

Answer: This is an essential problem. I would say that the outputs achieved last week call for even greater efforts to make more effective use of our technical basis. First, CONCERNS MUST BE INTENSIFIED IN LIGNITE DEPOSITS TO INCREASE THE EXPLOITATION INDEX OF BUCKET AND SWING EXCAVATORS SO THAT THE EMPTYING PLAN IS ALSO EXCEEDED. One should not forget that in coal pits the ratio between the coal mass and mine waste is 1 to 4.5-5.5. Thus, to continue to be able to achieve an as large as possible coal production, it is necessary to carve and transport an additional 4.5-5.5 cubic meters of mine waste for each ton of extracted lignite in excess of the plan. At the same time, the current favorable weather conditions must be used effectivelv to mend roads in coal pits and to drain water from coal beds. Secondly, it is necessary TO INCREASE THE ASSEMBLY RATE OF LARGE SWING EXCAVATORS. On the basis of the new production capacities that are to be put into operation, important increases in coal outputs are envisaged for the third and fourth quarters. However, great lags exist both in delivery of certain equipment and in their installation. PARTICULAR STRESS MUST BE PLACED UNDERGROUND ON CARRYING OUT THE OPENING AND PREPARATION WORK IN NEW STOPES. Finally, but obviously not last, it is necessary now that the weather is still favorable TO TRANSPORT LARGER COAL QUANTITIES TO THERMOPOWER PLANTS so as to begin completing the stocks for consumers for the next cold season. For the time being and as compared with the beginning of March, coal stocks in mining pits increased by some 100,000 tons which is not normal

Aware of the great tasks they have to fulfill this year and strongly mobilized by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's urges, miners have decided to act even with greater determination at all levels to improve the activity in the extractive industry and increase coal output, thus contributing to developing the country's energy basis and to ensuring its energy self-sufficiency.

PLANINC, MAMULA HOLD MEETING ON ECONOMY

LD291643 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1350 GMT 29 Mar 83

[Text] Belgrade, 29 Mar (TANJUG) -- Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, accompanied by Boro Denkov, member of the Federal Executive Council, today visited the Federal Secretariat for National Defense and met with Admiral Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, and his aides.

Milka Planinc briefed them in detail on the country's present economic situation and prospects, on the measures being taken to ensure the implementation of the resolution on the country's economic development this year, and on the measures aimed at and prospects for improving market supplies, especially concerning goods of vital importance, as well as on the situation and conditions concerning efforts to meet financial obligations to foreign countries and other topical questions concerning the country's economic development.

Expressing the conviction that conditions are such as to make it objectively possible to improve the country's economic situation, Milka Planinc laid particular stress on the need for a significant improvement in our economic and general business efficiency, an increased feeling of responsibility for meeting any agreed and accepted obligations, and improved general mobility in order to increase our potential possibilities as far as possible, all this being a prerequisite for overcoming economic difficulties.

Adm Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, and his aides told Milka Planinc about the efforts being made in the Yugoslav People's Army to contribute to the country's economic stabilization and about the support extended by the members of the Yugoslav People's Army to the efforts being made to overcome the country's economic difficulties.

NO AGREEMENT ON ADJUSTING FEDERAL BUDGET

AU300950 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Mar 83 p 2

[Jasna Kesic article: "Financing of the Federation: In a Vicious Circle"]

[Excerpts] How to make up the shortage of 21.8 billion dinars in the federal till -- this is the question which has recently been a great headache for delegates of the SFRY Assembly. The trouble is precisely in the fact that no proposal heard so far on how to fill up the already impoverished budget of the federation has been given "the go-ahead" by delegates.

As early as last December, when the federal budget was coordinated, it was firmly decided that the income of the economy must not be touched any further.

An increase in customs duties can in no case be considered, delegates believe, because this increase would to the greatest extent be transferred onto the economy's shoulders and impoverish the economy's accumulation even more.

An increase in the contributions of the republics and provinces to the federal till was also mentioned, but this, too, has not been adopted because the tills of the republics and provinces are suffering from a chronic shortage of money, and they can barely and only with a delay meet the present obligations to the federal budget.

Pondering all these and certain other possibilities, the federal government has assessed that the budget can, nonetheless, be increased as painlessly as possible by increasing the basic turnover tax on the sale of certain goods and services.

The federal government then drafted a proposal for amending the law on tax rates and submitted it to the assembly for discussion. However, unfortunately, there was not a trace of agreement, and thus this proposal has returned to the Federal Executive Council to be perfected.

The second proposal made by the federal government has also not met a better fate because the Committee for Finance ..as also vetoed this draft.

It is quite certain that it will not be easy either for delegates of the SFRY Assembly or the Federal Executive Council to get out of this vicious circle. However, at least they cannot say that they are surprised because at the end of last year, when they coordinated and adopted the federal budget, they knew that the budget was not stabilized because it was 24.3 percent higher than last year. Namely, the resolution envisaged an increase in revenue of 23 percent, while the increase in all kinds of expenditures should be 10 percent lower this year, or rather they should increase 13 percent. The first preliminary draft budget was within these frameworks. However, since this was insufficient for a more or less normal, as well as stabilizing, financing of the federation's functions, the budget was increased by another 11.4 percent during the course of its coordination. And these are precisely the funds which are now missing.

Perhaps it would not be wrong to think about adjusting the budget, or rather the Federal Executive Council and the assembly should try to do what they did not succeed in doing during the coordination of the budget: to force all users of federal funds to behave in accordance with economic stabilization as, by the way, all the others are doing. The position of the trade unions is also that it is "primarily necessary to do everything possible to reduce overall expenditures."

DATA SHOW ECONOMIC PLAN NOT BEING FULFILLED

AU301018 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 24 Mar 83 p 4

[Report by Data Vucinic, Jasna Kesic and Djoko Kesic]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 23 Mar -- Unpaid bills for goods and services are constantly increasing. The liquidity shorage is assuming serious proportions. At the end of last year, 2,056 users of social funds (with more than 385,000 employed) had their accounts blocked, the overdrafts amounting to 27.3 billion dinars. Unsecured claims were 50 percent greater than at the end of the year before last, and overall income increased about 32 percent chiefly due to increased prices.

The proportion of working capital has been constantly decreasing since 1976. The same has happened to the economy's share in the distribution of the social product.

The rates of growth of industrial production in the first months of this year are unsatisfactory in their level, quality, and structure. Production in February remained at the February 1981 [as published] level, although the energy situation was satisfactory, in contrast to what it was in March. Great differences were also noted in the increase or decrease in the growth of industrial production among the republics and provinces. The rates range from a plus 17 to a minus 11. The differences among branches are similar.

In the first 2 months of this year, exports to the hard currency area were 28 percent higher than in the same period last year, but those to the clearing account area were down 18 percent.

Consumption trends also deviate considerably from the set policy. Instead of a reduction, there has been a large increase in consumption.

Personal incomes in January increased nominally 28 percent as compared with January last year. In January, as well as in February, the incomes of the sociopolitical and self-managing interest communities were 30 percent higher than in the same period last year, and payments for fixed investment 15 percent higher.

Let us not even speak about the movements in prices. The rate of inflation measured by the retail prices last month reached 31 percent [annually], although it was to be 20 percent for the entire year. The value of the dinar fell 16 percent.

The Real State of Affairs

These are only some of the number of data which show that some essential points of the plan of the country's development this year are not being implemented in the first months of 1983. In the context of further efforts to settle the accumulated material disproportions and to resolve or at least mitigate the problems, difficulties, and shortcomings, the Federal Executive Council therefore proposed to the delegates of the SFRY Assembly to speed up the adoption of four proposals of bills and to adopt one bill by urgent procedure. These are the bill on the provision of working capital in associated labor organizations, amendments to the law on the rescue and cessation of operations of work collectives, amendments to the law on the provision of payments among the users of social funds, amendments to the law on the social accounting service, and the law on the manner of disposing the surpluses of sociopolitical communities and self-managing interest communities in social activities.

PROBLEMS WITH FUND FOR UNDERDEVELOPED REGIONS

LD282347 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1625 GMT 28 Mar 83

[Text] The board of the federal fund for crediting speedier development of economically underdeveloped republics and provinces has noted difficulties and disruptions in the functioning of the fund and it therefore has proposed that the Yugoslav Assembly examine the situation of the fund. The high commitments of associated labor and of the republics and provinces toward the fund as well as the fund's commitments to the underdeveloped are not being fulfilled in line with the time limits set by law.

LJUBLJANA HIKES HOUSING, WATER, OTHER PRICES

AU291525 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 29 Mar 83

[Text] The council of the Ljubljana City Community for prices has approved numerous price increases. The following will increase in price in Ljubljana as of Friday: housing rents by 30 percent, communal taxes by 42 percent, and water by 43 percent. By the approval of the City Community for Prices, the prices of some services in Ljubljana, including taxi transportation, will increase 20 percent as of 1 April. A 20 percent increase of catering service prices was also approved for the Ljubljana region.

MACEDONIA NOTES POOR 1983 ECONOMIC RESULTS

AU290934 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 24 Mar 83 p 5

[Zivko Cerovic report]

[Summary] Skopje, 23 Mar -- The first indicators of the Macedonian economy's results in the first 2 months of this year are not at all encouraging.

Industrial production registered a decline compared with the first 2 months of last year, and an even greater decline compared with this year's plan. In February, industrial production was 2.1 percent lower than in the same month last year.

An increase in production was registered by only 12 industrial branches, while 20 industrial branches lagged considerably. A great lag in realizing the planned increase in industrial production was noted in the production of nonferrous metals, in the metalworking industry, in electrical engineering, in the production of construction machinery and in the timber and woodworking and printing industries. The basic reason for the lag in production is a shortage of electrical power, raw materials, and producer goods.

In the first 2 months of this year, Macedonia reduced imports of electricity by over 70 percent, while the production of electricity in its hydroelectric powerplants fell more than half. The deficit in the supply of electricity is being made up by intensive operations in Macedonia's thermoelectric powerplants and imports of electricity from other republics and provinces. What is of special concern now is a shortage of oil and oil products, as well as a poor supply of the economy with the necessary raw materials and producer goods. The stocks of these marerials are particularly low in the metallurgical, chemical, woodworking, leather, and textile industries.

Low production is also reflected in a lag in the planned increase in exports. In the first 2 months, Macedonia's exports were on the level achieved in the same period last year. Planned exports were unfulfilled in exports of farm produce and in construction services, while the textile industry showed a significant increase in exports.

The dinar and foreign exchange illiquidity of the economy and commercial banks has also influenced the overall economic difficulties and operations. Spending is very high, 31 percent higher than in the same period last year. Paid personal incomes increased 39 percent. Difficulties exist in the supply of detergents, cooking oil, sugar, meat, milk and medicines. The situation in the supply of medicines is causing particular concern.

According to Najdenko Popovski, director of the Republican Institute for Social Planning, a number of measures are being taken in the republic to halt the unfavorable direction in economic trends. The emphasis in these efforts is on creating the conditions for increasing production and expanding exports.

KOSOVO SAWP CONFERENCE DEBATES AGRICULTURE

LD291719 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1425 GMT 29 Mar 83

[Text] Pristina, 29 Mar (TANJUG) -- A speedier development of agriculture in Kosovo must become one of the basic and daily tasks of the Socialist Alliance. There are at least two reasons why such a conclusion was adopted at today's session of the Kosovo SAWP Provincial Conference. The first lies in the fact that for some time the planned volume and structure of agricultural production has not been implemented in the province; and the second, is the knowledge that agriculture is a significant factor in alleviating the problem of unemployment and increasing exports, and thus in balancing the province's balance of payments.

In his introductory speech, Desimir Javanovic, member of the Presidium of the SAWP Provincial Conference, said that yields in Kosovo are often from 20 to even 100 percent less compared to average yields in the country. To reduce these differences only by half -- Jovanovic said that we have all the conditions so to do -- would mean about 4,000 more wagons of wheat or 6,000 more wagons of maize. At present prices this would amount to over 1.2 billion dinars.

Apart from some objective circumstances which determine a low growth of agricultural production, Jovanovic nevertheless believes that the greatest culprit is subjective weaknesses. For instance, despite a great commitment by subjective forces, in last year's buying up of wheat a considerable amount of disorganization and omissions were manifest and this had a direct influence on supplies to the market. In addition, the social sector of agriculture, particularly organizations in the food industry sphere, often behave toward farmers in a manner which is bureaucratic, unbusinesslike, and in the nature of blackmail.

The results of last year's harvest and preparations for spring sowing provide real grounds for the belief that a certain change will be made in Kosovo's agriculture. But for this, it was stated in the debate, far greater commitment by all organized socialist forces is necessary.

All the speakers in the debate were unanimous: A repeat of the mistakes of last year and the years before must not be allowed. As matters stand at present there is much work to be done. So far, it was said, not all the conditions have been created for organized purchases from small farms or from the individual sector. The meat and dairy industries have yet to set up minimum conditions for buying up market surpluses of meat and milk. These are, as was assessed, the chief causes for insufficient supplies of these products to the market.

One conclusion of today's session is that it is necessary to speed up the activity concerned with the adoption of the action program of development of cattle production and to make the responsibility of all subjects for its consistent implementation more incisive. The orientation toward increasing production in cattle breeding must be directed at the maximum use of the existing cattle and at the greatest possible production of cheap cattle feed.

Practically all speakers in the debate spoke of the necessity to take legal measures to prevent further usurpation of arable land. A series of examples were presented of the most fertile land being given over to the construction of weekend houses and other unproductive buildings.

The fact that there is only 0.20 hectare of arable land per inhabitant in the province truly indicates the need to take urgent measures to safeguard arable land.

## BORBA COMMENTS ON VISIT OF USSR PREMIER TIKHONOV

AU291415 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 26-27 Mar 83 p 15

[From the "The Week in the World" column by Vlado Teslic: "Tikhonov in the SFRY"]

[Text] No international review will fail to reflect on the visit by Soviet Premier Tikhonov to Yugoslavia in which many people will search for the essential determinants of Yugoslav-Soviet relations as well as an assessment of the international situation in general, in the search for the prospects of a new world which is being born in spasms and which could turn into something better.

After all, the world public has for a long time been learning to follow Yugoslav-Soviet relations carefully and on this basis to assess, to speculate, or to guess at some general trends in international life. Judging by initial reaction, the two countries are continuing the practice of successful visits of their statesmen even now when Tito and Brezhnev, who imparted stability to Yugoslav-Soviet relations, are no longer with us.

Many people are therefore inclined to search in every move made by Tikhonov for a solution to the "Andropov mystery" and his possible actions, just as they are inclined to search for any possible shift in Yugoslav positions and moves toward its important partner.

Even those who in Yugoslav-Soviet relations usually see primarily a "hidden tension" and who keep to the stereotype view that "the political dialogue is marking time" despite the considerably expanded economic relations, cannot help asking whether the relations between the two countries are characterized not only by a certain stability, but by evolution in many fields of cooperation. In this connection, the question is inevitably posed whether prospects for closer understanding and cooperation between Yugoslavia and the USSR are not being opened up in relation to the burning issues of preserving world peace, economic equality, or democratization of international relations.

Many people will find confirmation of all this in the breakthrough in the field of trade cooperation, which showed an enviable result of $7 billion last year. The fact that the two countries have reached an agreement on increased oil deliveries in the coming years, with the costs to be covered by exports of Yugoslav goods, shows that a barrier has been psychologically broken, which makes a further expansion of economic and scientific-technical cooperation possible. The agreement on long-term cooperation in this field confirms this implication.

What is essential in such an outcome is the fact that the two countries have found common economic interests, and this is the best answer to some dilemmas (and speculations) which are constantly present and which concern the nature of relations between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union, the level of "dependence," the shifts by one side or another, the weaknesses and the strengths and the like, because of which we always insist on the principles of the Belgrade Declaration and the Moscow Statement, or rather on the independence and nonalignment of Yugoslavia as an essential component of cooperation with every country in the world.

It was inevitable in this context that Yugoslavia should grow into a factor of international life whose presence is more than useful in all questions which are essential for peace, such as the return to detente and negotiations.

The present-day world is a stage in which the greatest political and existential problems of mankind are being broached, in which all the factors and all the countries are present and which is too complicated for anything in the world to be solved in the old fashion: within a limited circle and proceeding from special interests rather than globally on positions which strengthen peace and progress.

This certainly is the "secret" -- if one must be searched for -- of the full accord between Yugoslavia and the USSR to involve themselves in searching for ways out of the present difficulties and the paralysis of international relations.

One is certainly also pleased with the realization that the Yugoslav economy constitutes a serious partner for the largest and most developed countries, and this can only stimulate the struggle for a way out of the difficulties which we now face.

In any case, to paraphrase Mitterrand, Yugoslavia in its way is making a significant contribution to the world that is dying and the world that is being born.

## COOPERATION WITH USSR IN ROBOT TECHNOLOGY NOTED

AU301025 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 28 Mar 83 p 6

[A.M. report]

[Text] For the first time in the history of the Belgrade Mihajlo Pupin Institute [of automation and telecommunications], the institute's jubilee pins have been awarded and presented in Moscow to two Soviet scientists, Vadim Aleksandrovich Trapeznikov, an external member of the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts, and Konstantin Vasilyevich Frolov, correspondent member of the USSR Academy of Sciences (both are directors of the best-known Soviet institutes in the field of technical sciences), in recognition of successful past cooperation in the field of operations with complex systems. Recently, the presentation of the symbols of this lofty recognition was made at the SFRY Embassy in Moscow by Dr Miomir Vukobratovic, correspondent member of the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts and president of the Scientific Council of the Mihajlo Pupin Institute.

Upon his return from Moscow, where he headed our delegation to the Yugoslav-Soviet symposium on applied robot technology, Dr Vukobratovic stated that with this first bilateral meeting in the field of technical sciences the two countries initiated the realization of an extensive and important project. What is involved here is an interstate 8-year project agreement which was signed in Belgrade toward the end of last December and which concerns cooperation in the field of theoretical and applied robot technology. This document also envisages, among other things, the joint production of two robots of the highest class, that is, to put it in professional terms, the robots of the latest, third generation. They will be used in special welding and mechanical installation processes.

Joint work is also planned in the design and construction of prototype robots of another kind, which can be considered to be recognition of our robot technology which already enjoys a very good reputation in the world.

## COOPERATION WITH USSR IN AUTO INDUSTRY REVIEWED

AU251615 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0300 GMT 25 Mar 83

[Text] Yugoslav-Soviet cooperation in the automobile industry is being successfully realized. This is indicated by the fact that the value of the mutual deliveries of vehicles and automobile industry spare parts will reach about $1.23 billion for the period up to 1985. This was stated at the press conference which was jointly organized on the eve of the Belgrade Automobile Fair by the Soviet Autoeksport Association and the Belgrade Progress Car Dealers Organization which represents the Soviet association in the Yugoslav market.

## MITTERRAND'S PERSONAL ENVOY VISITS BELGRADE

AU291828 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 29 Mar 83

[Text] Francois de Groussouvre, personal envoy of the French president, has visited Belgrade and was received by Stane Dolanc, federal secretary for internal affairs; Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense; and Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs.